The National Parks: Index 1993

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The National Parks: Index 1993

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National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 1993

National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior

As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interest of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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Part 1

Introduction

Grand Canyon National Park

National Park System

Lincoln Memorial

On August 25, 1916, President Woodrow Wilson signed the act creating the National Park Service, a new federal bureau in the Department of the Interior responsible for protecting the 40 national parks and monuments then in existence and those yet to be established. This "Organic Act" of August 25, 1916, states that "the Service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations . . . by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purpose of the said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

The National Park Service still strives to meet those original goals, while filling many other roles as well: guardian of our diverse cultural and recreational resources; environmental advocate; world leader in the parks and preservation community; and pioneer in the drive to protect America's open space.

The National Park System of the United States comprises 367 areas covering more than 80 million acres in 49 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Saipan, and the Virgin Islands. These areas are of such national significance as to justify special recognition and protection in accordance with various acts of Congress.

By Act of March 1, 1872, Congress established Yellowstone National Park in the Territories of Montana and Wyoming "as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" and placed it "under exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior." The founding of Yellowstone National Park began a worldwide national park movement. Today more than 100 nations contain some 1,200 national parks or equivalent preserves.

In the years following the establishment of Yellowstone, the United States authorized additional national parks and monuments, most of them carved from the federal lands of the West. These, also, were administered by the Department of the Interior, while other monuments and natural and historical areas were administered as separate units by the War Department and the Forest Service of

the Department of Agriculture. No single agency provided unified management of the varied federal parklands.

An Executive Order in 1933 transferred 63 national monuments and military sites from the Forest Service and the War Department to the National Park Service. This action was a major step in the development of today's truly national system of parks—a system that includes areas of historical as well as scenic and scientific importance.

Congress declared in the General Authorities Act of 1970 "that the National Park System, which began with the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, has since grown to include superlative natural, historic, and recreation areas in every region . . . and that it is the purpose of this Act to include all such areas in the System. . . ."

Additions to the National Park System are now generally made through acts of Congress, and national parks can be created only through such acts. But the President has authority, under the Antiquities Act of 1906, to proclaim national monuments on lands already under federal jurisdiction. The Secretary of the Interior is usually asked by Congress for recommendations on proposed additions to the System. The Secretary is counseled by the National Park System Advisory Board, composed of private citizens, which advises on possible additions to the System and policies for its management.

Nomenclature of Park System Areas

The diversity of the parks is reflected in the variety of titles given to them. These include such designations as national park, national preserve, national monument, national memorial, national historic site, national seashore, and national battlefield park.

Although some titles are self-explanatory, others have been used in many different ways. For example, the title "national monument" has been given to great natural reservations, historic military fortifications, prehistoric ruins, fossil sites, and to the Statue of Liberty.

In recent years, Congress and the National Park Service have attempted, with some success, to simplify the nomenclature and to establish basic criteria for use of the different official titles. Brief definitions of the most common titles follow.

Areas added to the National Park System for their natural values are expanses or features of land or water of great scenic and scientific quality and are usually designated as national parks, monuments, preserves, seashores, lakeshores, or riverways. Such areas contain one or more distinctive attributes such as forest, grassland, tundra, desert, estuary, or river systems; they may contain "windows" on the past for a view of geological history, imposing landforms such as mountains, mesas, thermal areas, and caverns, and they may be habitats of abundant or rare wildlife and plantlife.

Generally, a **national park** contains a variety of resources and encompasses large land or water areas to help provide adequate protection of the resources.

A **national monument** is intended to preserve at least one nationally significant resource. It is usually smaller than a national park and lacks its diversity of attractions.

In 1974, Big Cypress and Big Thicket were authorized as the first **national preserves**. This category is established primarily for the protection of certain resources. Activities such as hunting and fishing or the extraction of minerals and fuels may be permitted if they do not jeopardize the natural values. **National reserves** are similar to the preserves. Management, however, is by local or state authorities. The first reserve, City of Rocks, was established in 1988.

Preserving shoreline areas and off-shore islands, the **national lakeshores** and **national seashores** focus on the preservation of natural values while at the same time providing water-oriented recreation. Although national lakeshores can be established on any natural freshwater lake, the existing four are all located on the Great Lakes. The national seashores are on the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts.

National rivers and **wild and scenic riverways** preserve ribbons of land bordering on free-flowing streams which have not been dammed, channelized, or otherwise altered. Besides preserving rivers in their natural state, these areas provide opportunities for outdoor activities such as hiking, canoeing, and hunting.

National scenic trails are generally long-distance footpaths winding through areas of natural beauty.

Although best known for its great scenic parks, more than half the areas of the Na-

tional Park System preserve places and commemorate persons, events, and activities important in the Nation's history. These range from archeological sites associated with prehistoric Indian civilizations to sites related to the lives of modern Americans. Historical areas are customarily preserved or restored to reflect their appearance during the period of their greatest historical significance.

In recent years, **national historic site** has been the title most commonly applied by Congress in authorizing the addition of such areas to the National Park System. A wide variety of titles—**national military park, national battlefield park, national battlefield site,** and **national battlefield**—has been used for areas associated with American military history. But other areas such as **national monuments** and **national historical parks** may include features associated with military history. **National historical parks** are commonly areas of greater physical extent and complexity than national historic sites. The lone **international historic site** refers to a site relevant to both U.S. and Canadian history.

The title **national memorial** is most often used for areas that are primarily commemorative. But they need not be sites or structures historically associated with their subjects. For example, the home of Abraham Lincoln in Springfield, Ill., is a national historic site, but the Lincoln Memorial in the District of Columbia is a national memorial.

Several areas administered by National Capital Region whose titles do not include the words national memorial are nevertheless classified as memorials. These are John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Lincoln Memorial, Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac, Theodore Roosevelt Island, Thomas Jefferson Memorial, and the Washington Monument—all in the District of Columbia.

Originally, **national recreation areas** in the Park System were units surrounding reservoirs impounded by dams built by other federal agencies. The National Park Service manages many of these areas under cooperative agreements. The concept of recreational areas has grown to encompass other lands and waters set aside for recreational use by acts of Congress and now includes major areas in urban centers. There are also national recreation areas outside the National Park System that are administered by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

National parkways encompass ribbons of land flanking roadways and offer an opportunity for leisurely driving through areas of scenic interest. They are not designed for high speed travel. Besides the areas set aside as parkways, other units of the National Park System include parkways within their boundaries.

Two areas of the National Park System have been set aside primarily as sites for the **performing arts**. These are Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts, Virginia, America's first such national park, and the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. Two historical areas, Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, also in Washington, D.C., and Chamizal National Memorial, Texas, also provide facilities for the performing arts.

Designation of Wilderness Areas

In the Wilderness Act of 1964, Congress directed three federal agencies, including the National Park Service, to study certain lands within their jurisdiction to determine the suitability of these lands for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System.

By subsequent legislation, Congress has designated **wilderness areas** in many units of the National Park System. This designation (noted in this booklet in the listing by states) does not remove wilderness lands from the parks, but it does ensure that they will be managed to retain their "primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation. . . ."

The Act provides, generally, that "there shall be no commercial enterprise and no permanent road within any wilderness area . . . and (except for emergency uses) no temporary road, no use of motor vehicles, motorized equipment or motorboats, no landing of aircraft, no other form of mechanical transport, and no structure or installation." Wilderness areas are open to hiking and, in some cases, horseback riding, primitive camping, and similar pursuits.

Parks in the Nation's Capital

Washington, D.C., has a unique park system. Most public parks are administered by the Federal Government through the National Capital Region of the National Park Service.

National Capital Region has inherited duties originally assigned to three Federal Commissioners appointed by President George Washington in 1790. The city's parks were administered by a variety of federal agencies until this responsibility was assigned to the National Park Service under the Reorganization Act of 1933. Most parklands in the city are included in the federal holdings, although the District of Columbia also operates parks, playgrounds, and recreational facilities.

National Capital Region also administers several National Park System units in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia, which are shown in this booklet in the listing by states.

Related Areas

Besides the National Park System three groups of areas exist—Affiliated Areas, the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Trails System—that are closely linked in importance and purpose to those areas managed by the National Park Service. Except for those wild and scenic rivers administered by the National Park Service, these areas are not units of the National Park System, yet they preserve important segments of the Nation's heritage. They are, therefore, given recognition in Part 3 of this book.

Regional Office Addresses

North Atlantic Region
National Park Service
15 State Street, Boston, MA 02109
617-223-5199
Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont

Mid-Atlantic Region
National Park Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
215-597-3679
Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, excluding parks assigned to National Capital Region

National Capital Region
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive, SW, Washington, DC 20242
202-619-7222
Metropolitan Washington, D.C., with some units in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia

Southeast Region
National Park Service
Richard B. Russell Federal Building
75 Spring Street, SW, Atlanta, GA 30303
404-331-4998
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, the Virgin Islands

Midwest Region
National Park Service
1709 Jackson Street, Omaha, NE 68102
402-221-3448
Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin

Rocky Mountain Region
National Park Service
P.O. Box 25287, Denver, CO 80225
303-969-2000
Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming

Southwest Region
National Park Service
P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728
505-988-6012
Arizona (northeast corner), Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas

Western Region
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street, Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107
415-744-3929
American Samoa, Arizona (most), California, Guam, Hawaii, Nevada

Pacific Northwest Region
National Park Service
909 First Avenue, Seattle, WA 98104
206-220-7450
Idaho, Oregon, Washington

Alaska Region
National Park Service
2525 Gambell Street
Anchorage, AK 99503-2892
907-257-2696
Alaska national parklands

The National Park System

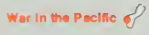
Appalachian Trail
Saint Croix Island
MAINE
Acadia
VT.
N.Y.
N.H.
Marsh-Billings
Saint-Gaudens
Saratoga
Salem Maritime
Lowell
Saugus Iron Works
Fort Stanwix
Martin Van Buren
MASS.
R.I.
Cape Cod
Springfield Armory
CONN.
Roger Williams
Women's Rights
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural
MICHIGAN
Upper Delaware
Weir Farm
Saint Paul's Church
Steamtown
Delaware
Delaware Water Gap
Sagamore Hill
Fire Island
Morristown
Edison
N.J.
Perry's Victory
James A. Garfield
Cuyahoga Valley
Hopewell Furnace
Valley Forge
Edgar Allan Poe
Indiana Dunes
Allegheny Portage Railroad
Eisenhower
Independence
Johnstown Flood
PA.
Gettysburg
Thaddeus Kosciuszko
Fort Necessity
Catoctin
MD.
Hampton
Great Egg Harbor
IND.
OHIO
Friendship Hill
Antietam
Fort McHenry
Harpers Ferry
DEL.
ILLINOIS
Dayton Aviation Heritage
Manassas
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
Prince William Forest
D.C.
Assateague Island
Hopewell Culture
Thomas Stone
Shenandoah
Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania
George Washington Birthplace
Gauley River
Richmond
Maggie L. Walker
W. VA.
Petersburg
Colonial
New River Gorge
VA.
Appomattox Court House
Bluestone
Booker T. Washington
KY.
Wright Brothers
Fort Raleigh
Cape Hatteras
Big South Fork
Blue Ridge Parkway
Guilford Courthouse
Cumberland Gap
Andrew Johnson
N.C.
Great Smoky Mountains
Cape Lookout
Stones River
Carl Sandburg Home
Kings Mountain
Cowpens
Moores Creek
TENN.
Chickamauga and Chattanooga
Shiloh
Russell Cave
ARK.
Ninety Six
S.C.
Congaree Swamp
Little River Canyon
Chattahoochee River
Martin Luther King, Jr.
Kennesaw Mountain
Charles Pinckney
Fort Sumter
ALA.
GEORGIA
Ocmulgee
Horseshoe Bend
Fort Pulaski
MISS.
Tuskegee Institute
Andersonville
Jimmy Carter
Vicksburg
Fort Frederica
Cumberland Island
LA.
Natchez
Timucuan
Fort Caroline
Castillo de San Marcos
Fort Matanzas
Gulf Islands
Canaveral
FLA.
De Soto
Big Cypress
Everglades
Biscayne
Dry Tortugas
Isle Royale
Keweenaw
Pictured Rocks
Sleeping Bear Dunes
WISCONSIN
Adams
Boston
Boston African-American
Frederick Law Olmsted
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Longfellow
Minute Man
Eleanor Roosevelt
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt
Vanderbilt Mansion
Castle Clinton
Federal Hall
Gateway
General Grant
Hamilton Grange
Statue of Liberty
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace
Arlington House
Clara Barton
Constitution Gardens
Ford's Theatre
Fort Washington
Frederick Douglass
George Washington Parkway
Greenbelt
John F. Kennedy Center
Lincoln Memorial
Lyndon Baines Johnson
Mary McLeod Bethune
Monocacy
National Capital Parks
National Mall
Pennsylvania Avenue
Piscataway
Potomac Heritage Trail
Rock Creek
Theodore Roosevelt Island
Thomas Jefferson Memorial
Vietnam Veterans Memorial
Washington Monument
White House
Wolf Trap Farm
Lincoln Home
William Howard Taft
George Rogers Clark
Lincoln Boyhood
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace
Mammoth Cave
Ozark
Cumberland Gap
Obed
Fort Donelson
Buffalo
Shiloh
Russell Cave
Chickamauga and Chattanooga
Ninety Six
Congaree Swamp
Chattahoochee River
Martin Luther King, Jr.
Kennesaw Mountain
Tupelo
Natchez Trace Parkway
Natchez Trace Trail
Horseshoe Bend
Ocmulgee
Andersonville
Jimmy Carter
Vicksburg
Natchez
Gulf Islands
Jean Lafitte
Fort Frederica
Cumberland Island
Timucuan
Fort Caroline
Castillo de San Marcos
Fort Matanzas
Canaveral
De Soto
Big Cypress
Everglades
Biscayne
Dry Tortugas

The National Park System (continued)

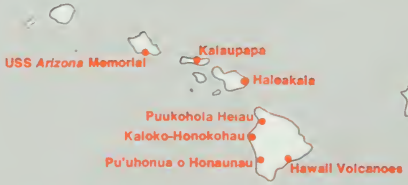
Alaska

Seven national park areas in Alaska have adjoining national preserves, counted as separate units of the National Park System. They are: Aniakchak, Denali, Gates of the Arctic, Glacier Bay, Katmai, Lake Clark, and Wrangell-St. Elias.

Guam

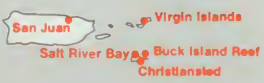


Hawaii



American Samoa

Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands



Statistical Summary

Classification	Number	Acreage[1]
International Historic Site	1	35.39
National Battlefield	11	13,142.62
National Battlefield Park	3	8,727.65
National Battlefield Site	1	1.00
National Historic Site	72	19,820.70
National Historical Park	36	159,626.83
National Lakeshore	4	228,745.27
National Memorial	26	7,951.16
National Military Park	9	37,881.56
National Monument	76	4,787,743.69
National Park	51	47,783,680.35
National Parkway	4	170,546.79
National Preserve	14	22,332,829.67
National Recreation Area	18	3,699,550.55
National Reserve	2	22,407.19
National Rivers[2]	6	362,152.27
National Scenic Trail	3	176,351.97
National Seashore	10	592,531.64
National Wild and Scenic River and Riverway[3]	9	212,682.12
Without Designation[4]	11	46,809.00
Totals	367	80,663,217.42

[1] Acreages as of December 31, 1992.
[2] National Park System units only.
[3] National Park System units and components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers system.
[4] Includes White House, National Mall, and other areas.

Part 2

Descriptive Listing of National Park System Areas by State

Wright Brothers National Memorial

Alabama

Horseshoe Bend National Military Park
Route 1, Box 103
Daviston, AL 36256
205-234-7111

On March 27, 1814, at the "horseshoe bend" in the Tallapoosa River, Gen. Andrew Jackson's forces broke the power of the Upper Creek Indian Confederacy and opened large parts of Alabama and Georgia to settlement.
Authorized July 25, 1956.
Acreage—2,040, all federal.

Little River Canyon National Preserve
P.O. Box 45
2201-E Gault Ave. North
Fort Payne, AL 35967
205-997-9239

The preserve protects the natural, scenic, recreational, and cultural resources of the Little River Canyon of northeast Alabama. Little River flows atop Lookout Mountain for most of its length. Erosion has created a variety of superlative rock expanses, benches, and bluffs that create a unique environment for several threatened and endangered species and for recreational pursuits including kayaking and mountain climbing. Hunting, fishing, and trapping are permitted. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 24, 1992.
Acreage—undetermined.

Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail
(See Mississippi)

Natchez Trace Parkway
(See Mississippi)

Russell Cave National Monument
Route 1, Box 175
Bridgeport, AL 35740
205-495-2672

An almost continuous archeological record of human habitation from at least 7000 BC to about AD 1650—Transitional Paleo to Mississippian cultural periods—is revealed in this cave.
Proclaimed May 11, 1961.
Acreage—310.45, all federal.

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site
P.O. Drawer 10
Tuskegee Institute, AL 36087
205-727-3200

Booker T. Washington founded this college for African Americans in 1881. Preserved here are the brick buildings the students constructed themselves, Washington's home, and the George Washington Carver Museum, which serves as the visitor center. The college is still an active institution that owns most of the property within the national historic site.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—57.62 Federal: 8.32 Nonfederal: 49.30.

Alaska

Alagnak Wild River
c/o Katmai National Park and Preserve, P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613
907-246-3305

The Alagnak River flows from Kukaklek Lake in Katmai National Preserve and offers 69 miles of outstanding whitewater floating. The river is also noted for abundant wildlife and sport fishing for five species of salmon. Portions of the main stem lie outside and westward of Katmai.
Established: Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 69 miles.
Acreage—24,038, all federal.

Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve
P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613
907-246-3305

The Aniakchak Caldera, covering some 30 square miles, is one of the great dry calderas in the world. Located in the volcanically active Aleutian Mountains, the Aniakchak last erupted in 1931. The crater includes lava flows, cinder cones, and explosion pits, as well as Surprise Lake, source of the Aniakchak River, which cascades through a 1,500-foot gash in the crater wall. The site contains the Aniakchak Wild River. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed as Aniakchak National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national monument and preserve Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—National monument: 137,176, all federal. National Preserve: 465,603 Federal: 400,257 Nonfederal: 65,346.

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve
P.O. Box 220, Nome, AK 99762
907-443-2522

Located on the Seward Peninsula in northwest Alaska, the preserve is a remnant of the land bridge that once connected Asia with North America more than 13,000 years ago. Paleontological and archeological resources abound; large populations of migratory birds nest here. Ash explosion craters and lava flows, rare in the Arctic, are also present. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed as Bering Land Bridge National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—2,784,960 Federal: 2,690,179 Nonfederal: 94,781.

Cape Krusenstern National Monument
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752
907-442-3890

Archeological sites located along a succession of 114 lateral beach ridges illustrate Eskimo communities of every known cultural period in Alaska, dating back some 4,000 years. Older sites are located inland, along the foothills. The monument includes a representative example of the arctic coastline along the Chukchi Sea. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978. Boundary change: Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—659,807 Federal: 621,592 Nonfederal: 38,215.

Denali National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 9
McKinley Park, AK 99755
907-683-2294

The park contains North America's highest mountain, 20,320-foot Mount McKinley. Large glaciers of the Alaska Range, caribou, Dall sheep, moose, grizzly bears, and timber wolves are other highlights of this national park and preserve.
Established as Mt. McKinley National Park Feb. 26, 1917. Separate Denali National Monument proclaimed Dec. 1, 1978. Both incorporated into and established as Denali National Park and Preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Other boundary changes: Jan. 30, 1922; March 19, 1932. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—National park: 5,000,000 Federal: 4,724,113.95 Nonfederal: 275,888.05. National preserve: 1,500,000 Federal: 1,304,132 Nonfederal: 195,868. Wilderness area: 1,900,000.

Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 74680
Fairbanks, AK 99707
907-456-0281

Lying entirely north of the Arctic Circle, the park and preserve includes a portion of the Central Brooks Range, the northernmost extension of the Rocky Mountains. Often referred to as the greatest remaining wilderness in North America, this second largest unit of the National Park System is characterized by jagged peaks, gentle arctic valleys, wild rivers, and numerous lakes. The forested southern slopes contrast to the barren northern reaches of the site at the edge of Alaska's "north slope." The park-preserve contains the Alatna, John, Kobuk, part of the Noatak, the North Fork of the Koyukuk, and the Tinayguk Wild Rivers. And with adjacent Kobuk Valley National Park and Noatak National Preserve, it is one of the largest park areas in the world. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.

Proclaimed Gates of the Arctic National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park and preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve (portion) 1984.

Acreage—National park: 7,523,888 Federal: 7,281,654.48 Nonfederal: 242,233.52. National preserve: 948,629 Federal: 948,504 Nonfederal: 125. Wilderness area: 7,052,000.

Glacier Bay
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 140
Gustavus, AK 99826
907-697-2232

Great tidewater glaciers, a dramatic range of plant communities from rocky terrain recently covered by ice to lush temperate rain forest, and a large variety of animals, including brown and black bear, mountain goats, whales, seals, and eagles can be found within the park. Also included are Mount Fairweather, the highest peak in southeast Alaska, and the U.S. portion of the Alsek River.

Proclaimed Glacier Bay National Monument Feb. 25, 1925; established as a national park and preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Boundary changes: April 18, 1939; March 31, 1955; December 1, 1978. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1986.

Acreage—National park: 3,225,284 Federal: 3,224,938 Nonfederal: 346. National preserve: 57,884 Federal: 55,439 Nonfederal: 2,445. Wilderness area: 2,770,000.

Katmai
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613
907-246-3305

Variety marks this vast land: lakes, forests, mountains, and marshlands all abound in wildlife. The Alaska brown bear, the world's largest carnivore, thrives here, feeding upon red salmon that spawn in the many lakes and streams. Wild rivers and renowned sport fishing add to the attractions of this subarctic environment. Here, in 1912, Novarupta Volcano erupted violently, forming the ash-filled "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes" where steam rose from countless fumaroles. Today only a few active vents remain. The park-preserve contains part of the Alagnak Wild River.

Proclaimed as Katmai National Monument Sept. 24, 1918; established as a national park and preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Bounday changes: April 24, 1931; Aug. 4, 1942; Jan. 20, 1969; Dec. 1, 1978; Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.

Acreage—National park: 3,716,000 Federal: 3,575,000 Nonfederal: 141,000. National preserve: 374,000. all federal. Wilderness area: 3,473,000.

Kenai Fjords National Park
P.O. Box 1727
Seward, AK 99664
907-224-3175

The park includes one of the four major ice caps in the U.S., the 300-square-mile Harding Icefield and coastal fjords. Here a rich, varied rain forest is home to tens of thousands of breeding birds and adjoining marine waters support a multitude of sea lions, sea otters, and seals. The visitor center is in Seward, 10 miles from the park.
Proclaimed Kenai Fjords National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—669,541 Federal: 649,946 Nonfederal: 19,595.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
P.O. Box 517
Skagway, AK 99840
(See also Washington)
907-983-2921

Historic buildings in Skagway and portions of Chilkoot and White Pass Trails, all prominent in the 1898 gold rush, are included in the park. A visitor center is located in the Pioneer Square Historic District in Seattle, Wash.
Established June 30, 1976.
Acreage—13,191.35 Federal: 2,721.33 Nonfederal: 10,470.02.

Kobuk Valley National Park
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752
907-442-3890

Embracing the central valley of the Kobuk River, the park, located entirely north of the Arctic Circle, includes a blend of biological, geological, and cultural resources. Here, in the northmost extent of the boreal forest, a rich array of arctic wildlife can be found, including caribou, grizzly and black bear, wolf, and fox. The 25-square-mile Great Kobuk Sand Dunes lie just south of the Kobuk River against the base of the Waring Mountains. Archeological sites revealing more than 10,000 years of human occupation are among the most significant sites known in the Arctic. The park contains the Salmon Wild River. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Kobuk Valley National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—1,750,421 Federal: 1,726,463 Nonfederal: 23,958. Wilderness area: 190,000.

Lake Clark National Park and Preserve
4230 University Drive
Suite 311
Anchorage, AK 99508
907-781-2218

Located in the heart of the Chigmit mountains along the western shore of Cook Inlet, the park-preserve contains great geologic diversity, including jagged peaks, granite spires, and two symmetrical active volcanoes. More than a score of glacial carved lakes rim the mountain mass. Lake Clark, more than 40 miles long, is not only the largest lake here, but it is also the headwaters for red salmon spawning. Merrill and Lake Clark Passes cut through the mountains and are lined by dozens of glaciers and hundreds of waterfalls that cascade over rocky ledges. The park-preserve contains the Chilikadrotna, Mulchatna, and Tlikakila Wild Rivers. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Lake Clark National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national park and preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—National park: 2,636,839 Federal: 2,573,724.02 Nonfederal: 63,114.98. National preserve: 1,407,293 Federal: 1,288,325.61 Nonfederal: 118,967.39. Wilderness area: 2,470,000.

Noatak National Preserve
P. O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752
907-442-3890

The Noatak River basin is the largest mountain-ringed river basin in the Nation still virtually unaffected. The preserve includes landforms of great scientific interest, including the 65-mile-long Grand Canyon of the Noatak, a transition zone and migration route for plants and animals between subarctic and arctic environments, and an array of flora among the most diverse anywhere in the earth's northern latitudes. The preserve contains part of the Noatak Wild River. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed as Noatak National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—6,574,481 Federal: 6,569,710 Nonfederal: 4,771. Wilderness area: 5,800,000.

Sitka
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 738
Sitka, AK 99835
907-747-6281

The site of the 1804 fort and battle that marked the last major Tlingit Indian resistance to Russian colonization is preserved here. Tlingit totem poles and crafts are exhibited. The Russian Bishop's House, built in 1842, is the oldest intact piece of Russian American architecture.
Proclaimed March 23, 1910; designated a national historical park Oct. 18, 1972. Boundary changes: Feb. 25, 1952; Oct. 18, 1972.
Acreage—106.83 Federal: 106.17 Nonfederal: 0.66.

Wrangell-St. Elias
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 29
Glennallen, AK 99588
907-822-5234

The Chugach, Wrangell, and St. Elias mountain ranges converge here in what is often referred to as the "mountain kingdom of North America." The largest unit of the National Park System and a day's drive east of Anchorage, the park-preserve includes the continent's largest assemblage of glaciers and the greatest collection of peaks above 16,000 feet, including Mount St. Elias. At 18,008 feet it is the second highest peak in the U.S. Adjacent to Canada's Kluane National Park, the site is characterized by its remote mountains, valleys, and wild rivers, all rich in their concentrations of wildlife. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed as Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument Dec. 1,1978; established as a national park and preserve Dec. 2, 1980. Wilderness designated Dec. 2, 1980. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.
Acreage—National park: 8,331,604 Federal: 8,096,008.35 Nonfederal: 235,595.65. National preserve: 4,856,720.99 Federal: 4,349,563.92 Nonfederal: 507,157.07. Wilderness area: 8,700,000.

Yukon-Charley Rivers
National Preserve
P.O. Box 167
Eagle, AK 99738
907-547-2234

Located along the Canadian border in central Alaska, the preserve protects 115 miles of the 1,800-mile Yukon River and the entire Charley River basin. Numerous old cabins and relics are reminders of the importance of the Yukon River during the 1898 gold rush. Paleontological and archeological sites here add much to our knowledge of the environment thousands of years ago. Peregrine falcons nest in the high bluffs overlooking the river, while the rolling hills that make up the preserve are home to an abundant array of wildlife. The Charley, an 88-mile wild river, is considered by many to

be the most spectacular river in Alaska. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed Yukon-Charley National Monument Dec. 1, 1978; established as a national preserve Dec. 2, 1980.
Acreage—2,523,509 Federal: 2,249,071 Nonfederal: 274,438.

American Samoa

The National Park of American Samoa
c/o Pacific Area Office
P.O. Box 50165
Honolulu, HI 96850
808-541-2693

Two rain forest preserves and a coral reef are home to unique tropical animals including the Flying Fox, Pacific Boa, tortoises and an array of birds and fish. The park contains paleotropical rain forests, pristine coral reefs, and magnificent white sand beach. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 31, 1988.
Acreage—9,000, all nonfederal.

Arizona

Canyon de Chelly National Monument
P.O. Box 588
Chinle, AZ 86503
602-674-5436

At the base of sheer red cliffs and in canyon wall caves are ruins of Indian villages built between AD 350 and 1300. Modern Navajo Indians live and farm here.
Authorized Feb. 14, 1931. Boundary change: March 1, 1933.
Acreage—83,840, all nonfederal.

Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
1100 Ruins Drive
Coolidge, AZ 85228
602-723-3172

These perplexing ruins of a massive four-story building, constructed of high-lime desert soil by Indians who farmed the Gila Valley 600 years ago, have raised many questions.
Casa Grande Ruin Reservation authorized March 2, 1889; proclaimed June 22, 1892; redesignated by proclamation Aug. 3, 1918. Boundary changes: Dec. 10, 1909; June 7, 1926.
Acreage—472.50, all federal.

Chiricahua National Monument
Dos Cabezas Route
Box 6500, Willcox, AZ 85643
602-824-3560

The varied rock formations here were created millions of years ago by volcanic activity, aided by erosion. Faraway Ranch, an early dude ranch, has been restored.
Proclaimed April 18, 1924; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 10, 1938; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—11,984.80 Federal: 11,982.38 Nonfederal: 2.42. Wilderness area: 9,440.

Coronado National Memorial
4101 East Montezuma Canyon Road
Hereford, AZ 85615
602-366-5515

Our Hispanic heritage and the first European exploration of the Southwest, by Francisco Vasquez de Coronado in 1540-42, are commemorated here, near the point where Coronado's expedition entered what is now the United States.
Authorized as International Memorial Aug. 18, 1941; redesignated July 9, 1952; established Nov. 5, 1952. Boundary changes: Sept. 2, 1960; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—4,750.22 Federal: 4,748.22 Nonfederal: 2.

Fort Bowie
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 158
Bowie, AZ 85605
602-847-2500

Established in 1862, this fort was the focal point of military operations against Geronimo and his band of Apaches. The ruins can be reached only by trail.
Authorized Aug. 30, 1964; established July 29, 1972.
Acreage—1,000, all federal.

Glen Canyon
National Recreation Area
(See Utah)

Grand Canyon
National Park
P.O. Box 129
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023
602-638-7888

The park, focusing on the world-famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, encompasses 177.7 miles of the river, with adjacent uplands, from the southern terminus of Glen Canyon National Recreation Area to the eastern boundary of Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The forces of erosion have exposed an immense variety of formations which illustrate vast periods of geological history.
Grand Canyon Forest Reserve proclaimed Feb. 20, 1893; Grand Canyon Game Preserve proclaimed Nov. 28, 1906; Grand Canyon National Monument proclaimed Jan. 11, 1908; national park established Feb. 26, 1919; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 15, 1919. Boundary changes: Feb. 25, 1927; March 7, 1928. A separate Grand Canyon National Monument proclaimed Dec. 22, 1932. Boundary change: April 4, 1940. Marble Canyon National Monument proclaimed Jan. 20, 1969. All three units and portions of Glen Canyon and Lake Mead National Recreation Areas combined with additional lands as national park Jan. 3, 1975. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.
Acreage—1,217,158.32 Federal: 1,180,617.78 Nonfederal: 36,540.54.

Hohokam Pima
National Monument
c/o Casa Grande Ruins
National Monument,
P.O. Box 518
Coolidge, AZ 85228
602-723-3172

Preserved here are the archeological remains of the Hohokam culture. Hohokam is a Pima Indian word meaning "those who have gone." NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Authorized Oct. 21, 1972.
Acreage—1,690, all nonfederal.

Hubbell Trading Post
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 150
Ganado, AZ 86505-0150
602-755-3475

This still-active trading post, established in 1878, illustrates the influence of reservation traders on the Indians' way of life.
Authorized Aug. 28, 1965.
Acreage—160.09, all federal.

Lake Mead
National Recreation Area
(See Nevada)

Montezuma Castle
National Monument
P.O. Box 219
Camp Verde, AZ 86322
602-567-3322

One of the best-preserved cliff dwellings in the United States, this 5-story, 20-room castle is 90 percent intact.
Proclaimed Dec. 8, 1906. Boundary changes: Feb. 23, 1937; Oct. 19, 1943; April 4, 1947; June 23, 1959; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—857.69 Federal: 840.86 Nonfederal: 16.83.

Navajo National Monument
H.C. 71, Box 3
Tonalea, AZ 86044-9704
602-672-2366

Betatakin, Keet Seel, and Inscription House (closed since 1968 due to its fragility) are three cliff dwellings of the Kayenta Anasazi.
Proclaimed March 20, 1909. Boundary change: March 14, 1912. Headquarters is on 244.59 acres of tribal land adjacent to the Betakin section; used by agreement of May 1962. A right-of-way of 4.59 acres was granted to the Park Service in 1977.
Acreage—360, all federal.

Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument
Route 1, Box 100
Ajo, AZ 85321
602-387-6849

Sonoran Desert plants and animals found nowhere else in the United States are protected here as are traces of a historic trail, Camino del Diablo.
Proclaimed April 13, 1937. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—330,688.86 Federal: 329,316.31 Nonfederal: 1,372.55. Wilderness area: 312,600.

Petrified Forest National Park
P.O. Box 2217
Petrified Forest National Park, AZ 86028
602-524-6228

Trees that have petrified, or changed to multicolored stone, Indian ruins and petroglyphs, and portions of the colorful Painted Desert are features of the park.
Proclaimed as a national monument Dec. 8, 1906; established as a national park Dec. 9, 1962. Boundary changes: July 31, 1911; Nov. 14, 1930; Nov. 30, 1931; Sept. 23, 1932; March 28, 1958. Wilderness designated Oct. 23, 1970.
Acreage—93,532.57, all federal. Wilderness area: 50,260.

Pipe Spring National Monument
Moccasin, AZ 86022
602-643-7105

The historic fort and other structures, built here by Mormon pioneers, memorialize the exploration and settlement of the Southwest.
Proclaimed May 31, 1923.
Acreage—40, all federal.

Saguaro National Monument
3693 South Old Spanish Trail
Tucson, AZ 85730
602-296-8576

Giant saguaro cacti, unique to the Sonoran Desert, sometimes reach a height of 50 feet in this cactus forest, which covers the valley floor, rising into the Rincon and West Tucson mountains.
Proclaimed March 1, 1933; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Nov. 15, 1961; Oct. 21, 1976; June 19, 1991. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—87,687.18 Federal: 82,035.33 Nonfederal: 5,651.85. Wilderness area: 71,400.

Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument
Route 3, Box 149
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
602-556-7042

This volcanic cinder cone with summit crater was formed just before AD 1100. Its upper part is colored as if by a sunset.
Proclaimed May 26, 1930, as Sunset Crater National Monument; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933; name changed Nov. 16, 1990.
Acreage—3,040, all federal.

Tonto National Monument
P.O. Box 707
Roosevelt, AZ 85545
602-467-2241

These well-preserved cliff dwellings were occupied during the 13th and 14th centuries by Salado Indians who farmed in the Salt River Valley.
Proclaimed Dec. 19, 1907; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: April 1, 1937.
Acreage—1,120, all federal.

Tumacacori National Historical Park
P.O. Box 67
Tumacacori, AZ 85640
602-398-2341

This historic Spanish Catholic mission building stands near the site first visited by Jesuit Father Kino in 1691.
Proclaimed as a national monument Sept. 15, 1908; redesignated Aug. 6, 1990. Boundary changes: April 28, 1959; Nov. 10, 1978; Aug. 6, 1990.
Acreage—46.52 Federal: 15.88 Nonfederal: 30.64.

Tuzigoot National Monument
P.O. Box 219
Camp Verde, AZ 86322
602-634-5564

Ruins of a large Indian pueblo that flourished in the Verde Valley between AD 1100 and 1450 have been excavated here.
Proclaimed July 25, 1939. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—800.62 Federal: 57.78 Nonfederal: 742.84.

Walnut Canyon National Monument
Walnut Canyon Road
Flagstaff, AZ 86004-9705
602-526-3367

These cliff dwellings were built in shallow caves under ledges of limestone by Pueblo Indians about 800 years ago.
Proclaimed Nov. 30, 1915; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Sept. 24, 1938.
Acreage—2,249.46 Federal: 2,011.62 Nonfederal: 237.84.

Wupatki National Monument
H.C. 33, Box 444A
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
602-556-7042

Ruins of red sandstone pueblos built by farming Indians about AD 1065 are preserved here. The modern Hopi Indians are believed to be partly descended from these people.
Proclaimed Dec. 9, 1924. Boundary changes: July 9, 1937; Jan. 22, 1941; Aug. 10, 1961.
Acreage—35,253.24, all federal.

Arkansas

Arkansas Post National Memorial
Route 1, Box 16
Gillett, AR 72055
501-548-2207

The park commemorates the first permanent French settlement founded in 1686, in the Lower Mississippi Valley.
Authorized July 6, 1960
Acreage—389.18, all federal.

Buffalo National River
P.O. Box 1173
Harrison, AR 72601
501-741-5443

Offering both swift-running and placid stretches, the Buffalo is one of the few remaining unpolluted, free-flowing rivers in the lower 48 states. It courses through multicolored bluffs and past numerous springs along its 136-mile length.
Authorized March 1, 1972. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—94,218.54 Federal: 91,788.34 Nonfederal: 2,430.20. Wilderness Area: 10,529.

Fort Smith National Historic Site
P.O. Box 1406
Fort Smith, AR 72902
(Also in Oklahoma)
501-783-3961

This was one of the first U.S. military posts in the Louisiana Territory and served as a base of operations for enforcing federal Indian policy from 1817 to 1896. The park contains the remains of two frontier military forts and a federal court. Judge Isaac C. Parker served here for 21 years protecting the rights of Native Americans and helping to bring law and order to Indian Territory.
Authorized Sept. 13, 1961. Boundary change: Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—75 Federal: 34.85 Nonfederal: 40.15.

Fordyce Bathhouse, Hot Springs National Park

Hot Springs National Park
P.O. Box 1860
Hot Springs, AR 71902
501-623-1433

Although the 47 thermal springs fluctuate in flow from 750,000 to 950,000 gallons a day, the temperature remains near 143°F year round. Persons suffering from illness or injury often seek relief in the ancient tradition of thermal bathing.
Hot Springs Reservation set aside April 20, 1832; dedicated to public use as a park June 16, 1880; redesignated as national park March 4, 1921. Boundary changes: June 22, 1892; May 23, 1906; June 5, 1924; June 25, 1930; Feb. 14, 1931; June 15, 1936; June 24, 1938; Aug. 10, 1939; Aug. 24, 1954; Aug. 18, 1958; Sept. 21, 1959.
Acreage—5,839.24 Federal: 4,859.77 Nonfederal: 979.47.

Pea Ridge
National Military Park
P.O. Box 700
Pea Ridge, AR 72751
501-451-8122

The Union victory here on Mar. 7-8, 1862, in one of the major engagements of the Civil War west of the Mississippi, led to the Union's total control of Missouri. Pea Ridge was the only major Civil War battle in which Native Americans participated; about 1,000 Cherokees fought with the Confederates.
Authorized July 20, 1956.
Acreage—4,300.35 Federal: 4,278.75 Nonfederal: 21.60.

California

Cabrillo National Monument
P.O. Box 6670
San Diego, CA 92106
619-557-5450

Juan Rodriquez Cabrillo, Portuguese explorer who claimed this coast for Spain in 1542, is memorialized here. Gray whales migrate offshore during the winter. Old Point Loma Lighthouse is restored to its most active period—the 1880s. Tidepools found on the west side of the park are excellent for studying southern California coastal ecology.
Proclaimed Oct. 14, 1913; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Feb. 2, 1959; Sept. 28, 1974.
Acreage—137.06, all federal.

Channel Islands
National Park
1901 Spinnaker Drive
Ventura, CA 93001
805-658-5700

The park consists of five islands off southern California: Anacapa, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, and Santa Rosa. Nesting sea birds, sea lion rookeries, and unique plants inhabit the area. Anacapa, Santa Barbara, and Santa Cruz Islands are administered by the National Park Service; San Miguel, by the U.S. Navy and the National Park Service. A permit is needed to visit the latter. Santa Rosa is private property.
Proclaimed a national monument, April 26, 1938; redesignated a national park, March 5, 1980. Boundary changes: June 10, 1949; May 15, 1978; Oct. 25, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—249,353.77 Federal: 64,254.62 Nonfederal: 185,099.15.

Death Valley
National Monument
P.O. Box 579
Death Valley, CA 92328
(Also in Nevada)
619-786-2331

This large desert, nearly surrounded by high mountains, contains the lowest point in the Western Hemisphere. The area includes Scottys Castle, the grandiose home of a famous prospector, and other remnants of gold and borax mining.
Proclaimed Feb. 11, 1933. Boundary changes: March 26, 1937; Jan. 17, 1952. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1984.
Acreage—2,067,627.68 Federal: 2,048,928.88 Nonfederal: 18,698.80.

Devils Postpile National Monument
c/o Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
Three Rivers, CA 93271
209-565-3341

Hot lava cooled and cracked some 900,000 years ago to form basalt columns 40 to 60 feet high resembling a giant pipe organ. The John Muir Trail between Yosemite and Kings Canyon National Parks crosses the monument.
Proclaimed July 6, 1911; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—798.46, all federal.

Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site
P.O. Box 280
1000 Kuss Road
Danville, CA 94526
510-838-0249

Tao House, near Danville, Calif., was built for Eugene O'Neill, who lived here from 1937 to 1944. Several of his best known plays, including "The Iceman Cometh" and "Long Day's Journey Into Night," were written here. The site is preserved as a memorial to the playwright.
Authorized Oct. 12, 1976.
Acreage—13.19, all federal.

Fort Point National Historic Site
P.O. Box 29333, Presidio of San Francisco, CA 94129
415-556-1693

This classic brick and granite mid-19th-century coastal fort is the only one of its style on the west coast of the United States.
Established Oct. 16, 1970.
Acreage—29, all federal.

Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
415-556-0560

The park encompasses shoreline areas of San Francisco, Marin, and San Mateo Counties, including ocean beaches, redwood forest, lagoons, marshes, military properties, a cultural center at Fort Mason, and Alcatraz Island, site of the penitentiary.
Established: Oct 27, 1972. Boundary changes: Dec. 26, 1974; Nov. 10, 1978; Sept. 8, 1980; Dec. 28, 1980; June 9, 1992. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1988.
Acreage—73,179.90 Federal: 28,746.48 Nonfederal: 44,433.42.

John Muir National Historic Site
4202 Alhambra Avenue
Martinez, CA 94553
510-228-8860

The home of John Muir, adjacent Martinez Adobe, and his gravesite commemorate Muir's contributions.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964.
Acreage—340.04 Federal: 195.35 Nonfederal: 144.69.

Joshua Tree National Monument
74485 National Monument Dr.
Twentynine Palms, CA 92277
619-367-7511

A representative stand of Joshua-trees and a great variety of plants and animals exist in this desert region.
Proclaimed Aug. 10, 1936. Boundary changes: Sept. 25, 1950; June 30, 1961. Wilderness designated Oct. 20. 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1984.
Acreage—559,954.50 Federal: 549,694.72 Nonfederal: 10,259.78. Wilderness area: 429,690.

Kings Canyon National Park
Three Rivers, CA 93271
209-565-3341

Two enormous canyons of the Kings River and the summit peaks of the High Sierra dominate this mountain wilderness. General Grant Grove, with its giant sequoias, is a detached section of the park.
General Grant National Park established Oct. 1, 1890; name changed and combined with additional land March 4, 1940. Other boundary changes: June 21, 1940; Aug. 14, 1958; Aug. 6, 1965. Wilderness designated Sept. 28, 1984. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—461,901.20 Federal: 461,845.02 Nonfederal: 56.18. Wilderness area: 456,552.

Sparrow hawk . . .

Skunk . . .

Jackrabbit . . .

Lassen Volcanic National Park
Mineral, CA 96063
916-595-4444

Lassen Peak erupted intermittently from 1914 to 1921. Active volcanism includes hot springs, steaming fumaroles, mud pots, and sulfurous vents.
Proclaimed as Lassen Peak and Cinder Cone National Monuments May 6, 1907; made part of Lassen Volcanic National Park when established on Aug. 9, 1916. Boundary changes: April 26, 1928; May 21, 1928; Jan. 19, 1929; April 19, 1930; July 3, 1930; Aug. 10, 1961; April 11, 1972. Wilderness designated Oct. 19, 1972.
Acreage—106,372.36 Federal: 106,366.70 Nonfederal: 5.66. Wilderness area: 78,982.

Lava Beds National Monument
P.O. Box 867
Tulelake, CA 96134
916-667-2282

Volcanic activity spewed forth molten rock and lava here creating an incredibly rugged landscape—a natural fortress used by the Indians in the Modoc Indian War, 1872-73.
Proclaimed Nov. 21, 1925; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: April 27, 1951; Oct. 26, 1974. Wilderness designated Oct. 13, 1972.
Acreage—46,559.87, all federal. Wilderness area: 28,460.

Manzanar National Historic Site
c/o Death Valley
National Monument
P.O. Box 579
Death Valley, CA 92328
619-786-2331

Manzanar War Relocation Center, located in the Owens Valley of eastern California, commemorates the World War II internment of Japanese-Americans. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized March 3, 1992.
Acreage—500, all nonfederal.

Muir Woods National Monument
Mill Valley, CA 94941
415-388-2595

This virgin stand of coastal redwoods was named for John Muir, writer and conservationist.
Proclaimed Jan. 9, 1908. Boundary changes: Sept. 22, 1921; April 5, 1935; June 26, 1951; Sept. 8, 1959; April 11, 1972.
Acreage—553.55 Federal: 522.98 Nonfederal: 30.57.

Chuckawalla . . .

Desert kit fox . . . all residents of Joshua Tree.

Pinnacles
National Monument
Paicines, CA 95043
408-389-4485

Spirelike rock formations 500 to 1,200 feet high, with caves and a variety of volcanic features, rise above the smooth contours of the surrounding countryside.
Proclaimed Jan. 16, 1908. Boundary changes: May 7, 1923; July 2, 1924; April 13, 1931; July 11, 1933; Dec. 5, 1941; Oct. 20, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—16,265.44 Federal: 16,254.62 Nonfederal: 10.82. Wilderness area: 12,952.

Point Reyes
National Seashore
Point Reyes, CA 94956
415-663-1092

This peninsula near San Francisco is noted for its long beaches backed by tall cliffs, lagoons and esteros, forested ridges, and offshore bird and sea lion colonies. Part of the area remains a private pastoral zone.
Authorized Sept. 13, 1962. Established Oct. 20, 1972. Boundary changes: Dec. 26, 1974; Nov. 10, 1978; March 5, 1980. Wilderness designated Oct. 18, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1988.
Acreage—71,048.78 Federal: 64,504.89 Nonfederal: 6,543.89. Land area: 53,883.98. Wilderness area: 25,370.

Redwood National Park
1111 Second Street
Crescent City, CA 95531
707-464-6101

Coastal redwood forests with virgin groves of ancient trees, including the world's tallest, thrive in the foggy and temperate climate. The park includes 40 miles of scenic Pacific coastline.
Established Oct. 2, 1968. Boundary change: March 27, 1978. Designated a World Heritage Site Sept. 2, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1983.
Acreage—110,232.40 Federal: 75,441.84 Nonfederal: 34,790.56. Land area: 106,000.

San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park
Fort Mason, Building 201
San Francisco, CA 94123
415-556-1659

The square-rigged sailing ship *Balclutha*, steam schooner *Wapama*, three-masted schooner *C.A. Thayer*, walking-beam ferry *Eureka*, scow schooner *Alma*, steam tug *Hercules*, paddle wheel tug *Eppleton Hall*, and numerous smaller craft are preserved. Many of the ships are at the Hyde Street Pier at Aquatic Park in San Francisco. Not far from the pier is the National Maritime Museum with displays of ship models and historic artifacts. The J. Porter Shaw Library and extensive collections of ship plans and photographs are at the nearby Fort Mason Center, as is the World War II Liberty Ship SS *Jeremiah O'Brien*.
Established June 27, 1988.
Acreage—50, all nonfederal.

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
30401 Agoura Road
Suite 100
Agoura Hills, CA 91301
818-597-9192

This park, a large, rugged landscape covered with chaparral, fronts on the sandy beaches north of Los Angeles. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Established Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—150,050 Federal: 17,614.48 Nonfederal: 132,435.52.

Sequoia National Park
Three Rivers, CA 93271
209-565-3341

Great groves of giant sequoias, the world's largest living things, Mineral King Valley, and Mount Whitney, the highest mountain in the U.S. outside of Alaska, are spectacular attractions here in the High Sierra.
Established Sept. 25, 1890. Boundary changes: Oct. 1, 1890; July 3, 1926; Dec. 21, 1943; July 21, 1949; Oct. 19, 1951; Aug. 14, 1958; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Sept. 28, 1984. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—402,482.38 Federal: 402,298.71 Nonfederal: 183.67. Wilderness area: 280,428.

Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 188
Whiskeytown, CA 96095
916-241-6584

Whiskeytown Unit, with its mountainous backcountry and large reservoir, provides a multitude of outdoor recreation opportunities as well as remains of buildings built during the Gold Rush. Shasta and Trinity Units are administered by Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Authorized Nov. 8, 1965; established Oct. 21, 1972.
Acreage—42,503.46 Federal: 42,459.30 Nonfederal: 44.16.

Yosemite National Park
P.O. Box 577, Yosemite
National Park, CA 95389
209-372-0200

Granite peaks and domes rise high above broad meadows in the heart of the Sierra Nevada; groves of giant sequoias dwarf other trees and tiny wildflowers; and mountains, lakes, and waterfalls, including the Nation's highest, are found here.
Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove granted to State of California June 30, 1864; park established Oct. 1, 1890; Federal Government accepted lands returned by state June 11, 1906. Boundary changes: Feb. 7, 1905; June 11, 1906; Dec. 19, 1913; May 28, 1928; April 14, 1930; Feb. 14, 1931; Aug. 13, 1932; July 9, 1937. El Portal site authorized Sept. 2, 1958. Wilderness designated Sept. 28, 1984. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 31, 1984.
Acreage—761,236.20 (does not include 1,397.99 acres comprising El Portal administrative site, adjacent to park) Federal: 759,529.91 Nonfederal: 1,706.29. Wilderness area: 677,600.

Yosemite National Park

Colorado

Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site
35110 Highway 194 East
La Junta, CO 81050-9523
719-384-2596

As an Anglo-American outpost on the Southern Plains, the fort was an Indian trading center and a center of civilization on the Santa Fe Trail. Today's fort is a reconstruction.
Authorized June 3, 1960. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—799.80 Federal: 736.60 Nonfederal: 63.20.

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument
2233 East Main
Suite A
Montrose, CO 81401
303-249-7036

Shadowed depths of this sheer-walled canyon, carved by the Gunnison River, accentuate the darkness of ancient rocks of obscure origin.
Proclaimed March 2, 1933. Boundary changes: May 16, 1938; Oct. 28, 1939; April 13, 1960; July 13, 1984. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—20,766.14 Federal: 20,646.14 Nonfederal: 120. Wilderness area: 11,180.

Colorado National Monument
Fruita, CO 81521
303-858-3617

Sheer-walled canyons, towering monoliths, weird formations, dinosaur fossils, and remains of prehistoric Indian cultures reflect the environment and history of this colorful sandstone country.
Proclaimed May 24, 1911. Boundary changes: March 3, 1933; Aug. 7, 1959; Oct. 21, 1976; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—20,453.93, all federal.

Curecanti National Recreation Area
102 Elk Creek
Gunnison, CO 81230
303-641-2337

Three lakes—Blue Mesa, Morrow Point, and Crystal—extend for 40 miles along the Gunnison River and the Black Canyon. When full, Blue Mesa Lake, with a surface area of 14 square miles, is the largest lake in Colorado.
Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Feb. 11, 1965.
Acreage—42,114.47, all federal.

Dinosaur National Monument
P.O. Box 210
Dinosaur, CO 81610
(Also in Utah)
303-374-2216

Spectacular canyons were cut by the Green and Yampa Rivers through upfolded mountains. A quarry contains fossil remains of dinosaurs and other ancient animals.
Proclaimed Oct. 4, 1915. Boundary changes: July 14, 1938; Sept. 8, 1960; Feb. 21, 1963; Oct. 9, 1964; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—210,844.02 Federal: 204,160.26 Nonfederal: 6,683.76.

Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
P.O. Box 185
Florissant, CO 80816
719-748-3253

A wealth of fossil insects, seeds, and leaves are preserved here in remarkable detail. Here, too, is an unusual display of standing petrified sequoia stumps.
Authorized Aug. 20, 1969.
Acreage—5,998.09 Federal: 5,992.32 Nonfederal: 5.77.

Great Sand Dunes National Monument
11500 Highway 150
Mosca, CO 81146
719-378-2312

Among the largest and highest in the United States, these dunes were deposited over thousands of years by southwesterly winds blowing through the passes of the lofty Sangre de Cristo Mountains.
Proclaimed March 17, 1932. Boundary changes: March 12, 1946; June 7, 1956; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—38,662.18 Federal: 36,426.16 Nonfederal: 2,236.02. Wilderness area: 33,450.

Hovenweep National Monument
McElmo Route
Cortez, CO 81321
(Also in Utah)
303-529-4461

Pre-Columbian Indians built these 6 groups of towers, pueblos, and cliff dwellings.
Proclaimed March 2, 1923. Boundary changes: April 26, 1951; Nov. 20, 1952; April 6, 1956.
Acreage—784.93, all federal.

Mesa Verde National Park
Mesa Verde National
Park, CO 81321
303-529-4461

These pre-Columbian cliff dwellings and other works of early people are the most notable and best preserved in the United States.
Established June 29, 1906. Boundary changes: June 30, 1913; May 27, 1932; Dec. 23, 1963. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Sept. 6, 1978.
Acreage—52,121.93 Federal: 51,890.65 Nonfederal: 231.28. Wilderness area: 8,100.

Rocky Mountain National Park
Estes Park, CO 80517
303-586-2371

The park's rich scenery, typifying the massive grandeur of the Rocky Mountains, is accessible by Trail Ridge Road, which crosses the Continental Divide. Peaks towering more than 14,000 feet shadow wildlife and wildflowers in these 415 square miles of the Rockies' Front Range.
Established Jan. 26, 1915. Boundary changes: Feb. 14, 1917; Sept. 18, 1922; June 2, 1924; Feb. 24, 1925; June 9, 1926; July 17, 1930; Jan. 11, 1932. March 5, 1936; Aug. 24, 1949; June 27, 1950; April 21, 1959; Sept. 23, 1960; Oct. 26, 1974; Dec. 22, 1980; Nov. 29, 1989. Wilderness designated Dec. 22, 1980. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—265,727.15 Federal: 265,256.71 Nonfederal: 470.44. Wilderness area: 2,917.

Yucca House National Monument
c/o Mesa Verde National Park
Mesa Verde National
Park, CO 81321
303-529-4461

Ruins of these large prehistoric Indian pueblos are as yet unexcavated. NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Proclaimed Dec. 19, 1919.
Acreage—9.60 all federal.

Connecticut

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Weir Farm National Historic Site
735 Nod Hill Road
Wilton, CT 06897
203-834-1896

American Impressionist painter Julian Alden Weir's home and studio remain intact here, together with the landscape that inspired his paintings and those by the group of artists that he frequented. The site also contains the studio of sculptor Mahonri Young (1877-1957) and has served continuously as a place of artistic activity since Weir (1852-1919) lived here.
Authorized Nov. 2, 1990.
Acreage—58.77 Federal: 52.61 Nonfederal: 6.16.

District of Columbia

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
(See Maryland)

Constitution Gardens
c/o National Capital Parks, Central
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
202-426-6841

This 40-acre park was constructed during the American Revolution Bicentennial. On an island in a lake is a memorial to the 56 Signers of the Declaration of Independence.
Authorized April 17, 1978.
Acreage—52, all federal.

Ford's Theatre National Historic Site
c/o National Capital Parks, Central
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
202-426-6924

On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was shot while attending a show here at 511 Tenth Street, NW. He was carried across the street to the Petersen house, where he died the next morning. The museum beneath the theater contains portions of the Olroyd Collection of Lincolniana.
Act of April 7, 1866, provided for purchase of Ford's Theatre by Federal Government; designation changed to Lincoln Museum Feb. 12, 1932; redesignated Ford's Theatre (Lincoln Museum) April 14, 1965. House Where Lincoln Died authorized June 11, 1896. Both areas transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933; combined as Ford's Theatre National Historic Site June 23, 1970. Boundary change: June 23, 1970.
Acreage—0.29, all federal.

Frederick Douglass National Historic Site
1411 W Street, SE
Washington, DC 20020-4813
202-426-5961

From 1877 to 1895, this was the home of the Nation's leading 19th-century African American spokesman. Among other achievements, he was U.S. minister to Haiti in 1889.
Authorized Sept. 5, 1962, as Frederick Douglass Home; redesignated Feb. 12, 1988.
Acreage—8.53 Federal: 8.08 Nonfederal: 0.45.

John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts
National Park Service
2700 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20566
202-416-7910

Plays, concerts, films, opera, and ballet are presented in this structure designed by Edward Durell Stone.
Authorized as National Cultural Center, Sept. 2, 1958; name changed Jan. 23, 1964; nonperforming arts functions transferred from Smithsonian Institution to National Park Service June 16, 1972.
Acreage—17.50, all federal.

Lincoln Memorial
c/o National Capital Parks, Central
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
202-426-6841

This classical structure of great beauty contains a marble seated statue 19 feet high of the Great Emancipator by sculptor Daniel Chester French. Architect of the building was Henry Bacon.
Authorized Feb. 9, 1911; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—109.63, all federal.

Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac
c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway, Turkey Run Park, McLean, VA 22101
703-285-2598

A living memorial to the 36th President, the park overlooks the Potomac River vista of the Capital. The design features 500 white pines and inscriptions on Texas granite.
Authorized Dec. 28, 1973; dedicated Sept. 27, 1974.
Acreage—17, all federal.

Mary McLeod Bethune Council House National Historic Site
1318 Vermont Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20005
202-332-1233

This is the headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women, established by Mary McLeod Bethune in 1935. It commemorates Bethune's leadership in the black women's rights movement from 1943 to 1949. Bethune was a founder of Bethune-Cookman College in Florida.
Authorized Dec. 11, 1991.
Acreage—0.07, all nonfederal.

National Capital Parks
National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
202-619-7222

The park system of the Nation's Capital comprises parks, parkways, and reservations in the District of Columbia, including such properties as the Battleground National Cemetery, the President's Parks (Lafayette Park north of the White House and the Ellipse south of the White House), a variety of military fortifications, and green areas.
When Congress established a permanent National Capital in 1790, the city's Federal Commissioners were given the power "to purchase or accept such quantity of land as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States." Under this authority the Commissioners purchased Washington's first 17 public reservations and accepted donations of other lands required for the street system of L'Enfant's plan. Today more than 300 park units derive from these lands. Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital was abolished and public reservations were transferred to National Capital Parks, National Park Service, Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—6,524.85 Federal: 6,481.67 Nonfederal: 43.18.

National Mall
c/o National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
202-426-6841

This landscaped park extending from the Capitol to the Washington Monument was envisioned as a formal park in the L'Enfant Plan for the city of Washington.
Approved July 16, 1790, except for 42 acres transferred later from other agencies; 30 Seaton Park acres include some transfers from other agencies and Washington, D.C. Transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—146.35, all federal.

Pennsylvania Avenue National Historic Site
c/o Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation
Suite 1220N
1331 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20004-1703
202-724-9091

This site includes a portion of Pennsylvania Avenue and the area adjacent to it between the Capitol and the White House encompassing Ford's Theatre National Historic Site, several blocks of the Washington commercial district, the Old Post Office Tower, and a number of federal structures.
Designated Sept. 30, 1965.
Acreage—undetermined.

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
(see Maryland)

Rock Creek Park
5000 Glover Road, NW
Washington, DC 20015
202-426-6832

One of the largest urban parks in the United States, this wooded preserve contains a wide range of natural, historical, and recreational features in the midst of Washington. The Old Stone House, Montrose Park, Dumbarton Oaks Park, Glover Archbold Park, the Fort Circle Parks, Meridian Hill Park, Rock Creek and Potomac Parkway, and other green spaces in the city are administered by the park.
Authorized Sept. 27, 1890; transferred to National Park Service June 10, 1933.
Acreage—1,754.37, all federal.

Theodore Roosevelt Island
c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway, Turkey Run Park, McLean, VA 22101
703-285-2598

On this wooded island sanctuary in the Potomac River, trails lead to an imposing statue of Roosevelt the conservation-minded 26th President, by Paul Manship. His tenets on nature, manhood, youth, and the state are inscribed on tablets.
Authorized May 21, 1932; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—88.50, all federal.

Thomas Jefferson Memorial
c/o National Capital Parks, Central
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
202-426-6841

This circular, colonnaded structure in the classic style introduced in this country by Jefferson, memorializes the author of the Declaration of Independence and President from 1801 to 1809. The interior walls present inscriptions from his writings. The heroic statue was sculpted by Rudulph Evans; architects were John Russell Pope and associates, Otto Eggers and Daniel Higgins.
Authorized June 26, 1934.
Acreage—18.36, all federal.

Vietnam Veterans Memorial
c/o National Capital Parks, Central
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
202-426-6841

Located near the Lincoln Memorial at the west end of Constitution Gardens, the polished black granite wall is inscribed with the names of more than 58,000 persons who gave their lives or remain missing in the Vietnam war. The memorial was designed by Maya Ying Lin. A flagstaff and bronze statue of three Vietnam servicemen are included in an entrance plaza. The statue was sculpted by Frederick Hart.
Authorized July 1, 1980.
Acreage—2, all federal.

Washington Monument
c/o National Capital Parks, Central
900 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
202-426-6841

A dominating feature of the Nation's Capital, this 555-foot obelisk honors the country's first President, George Washington. The architect-designer was Robert Mills.
Authorized Jan. 31, 1848; transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—106.01, all federal.

White House
c/o National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
202-755-7798

The White House has been the residence and office of the Presidents of the United States since November 1800, and it has become the symbol of the Presidency. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 13, 1792, on the site selected by George Washington and included in the L'Enfant Plan; renovations were made 1949-52. The Jacqueline Kennedy Garden and the Rose Garden are often used for formal ceremonies and bill signings.
Transferred Aug. 10, 1933, to National Park Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, the direct legal successor of three

Federal Commissioners, who were appointed by the President under act of July 16, 1790, and directed initial construction. Their authority developed through acts of May 1, 1802; April 29, 1816; March 3, 1849; March 2, 1867; July 1, 1898; Feb. 26, 1925; March 3, 1933; and Executive Order of June 10, 1933. Under act of Sept. 22, 1961, "the White House ... shall be administered pursuant to the act of August 25, 1916" and supplementary and amendatory acts.
Acreage—18.07, all federal.

Florida

Big Cypress National Preserve
HCR 61, Box 110
Ochopee, FL 33943
813-695-2000

Adjoining the northwest section of Everglades National Park, this large area provides a freshwater supply crucial to the park's survival. Subtropical plant and animal life abounds in this ancestral home of the Seminole and Miccosukee Indians.
Authorized Oct. 11, 1974.
Acreage—716,000 Federal: 542,014.76 Nonfederal: 173,985.24.

Biscayne National Park
P.O. Box 1369
Homestead, FL 33090
305-247-7275

Subtropical islands form a north-south chain, with Biscayne Bay on the west and the Atlantic Ocean on the east. The park protects interrelated marine systems including mangrove shoreline, bay community, subtropical keys, and the northernmost coral reef in the United States.
Authorized as Biscayne National Monument Oct. 18, 1968; redesignated and enlarged June 28, 1980. Boundary change: Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—172,924.73 Federal: 169,403.01 Nonfederal: 3,521.72. Land area: 4,373.23.

Canaveral National Seashore
308 Julia Street
Titusville, FL 32796-3521
407-267-1110

Twenty-five miles of undeveloped barrier island preserve the natural beach, dune, marsh, and lagoon habitats for a variety of wildlife, including many species of birds. The Kennedy Space Center occupies the southern end of the island and temporary closures are possible due to launch-related activities. The area includes a portion of 140,393-acre Merritt Island National Wildlife Refuge, administered by Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.
Established Jan. 3, 1975.
Acreage—57,661.69 Federal: 57,626.69 Nonfederal: 35.

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
1 Castillo Drive East
St. Augustine, FL 32084
904-829-6506

Construction of this, the oldest masonry fort in the continental United States, was started in 1672 by the Spanish to protect St. Augustine, first permanent settlement by Europeans in the continental United States, 1565. The floor plan is the result of "modernization" work done in the 18th century.
Proclaimed as Fort Marion National Monument Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Department Aug. 10, 1933; changed to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument June 5, 1942.
Boundary changes: June 29, 1936; July 5, 1960.
Acreage—20.51 Federal: 20.18 Nonfederal: 0.33.

De Soto National Memorial
P.O. Box 15390
Bradenton, FL 34280-5390
813-792-0458

The landing of Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto in Florida in 1539 and the first extensive organized exploration of what is now the southern United States by Europeans are commemorated here.
Authorized March 11, 1948. Boundary change: Sept. 8, 1960.
Acreage—26.84 Federal: 24.78 Nonfederal: 2.06.

Dry Tortugas National Park
c/o Everglades National Park
P.O. Box 279
Homestead, FL 33030
305-242-7700

Fort Jefferson was built 1846-66 to help control the Florida Straits. It is the largest all-masonry fortification in the Western world. The bird refuge and marine life here are notable features.
Proclaimed Jan. 4, 1935, as Fort Jefferson National Monument; redesignated and renamed Oct. 26, 1992.
Acreage—64,700 Federal: 61,480 Nonfederal: 3,220. Land area: 39.28.

Everglades National Park
P.O. Box 279
Homestead, FL 33030
305-242-7700

This largest remaining subtropical wilderness in the coterminous United States has extensive fresh- and saltwater areas, open Everglades prairies, and mangrove forests. Abundant wildlife includes rare and colorful birds.
Authorized May 30, 1934; established Dec. 6, 1947. Boundary changes: July 2, 1958; Sept. 14, 1959; Sept. 2, 1960; Sept. 12, 1964; Oct. 17, 1969; Dec. 13, 1989. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.
Acreage—1,506,499.40 Federal: 1,444,480.20 Nonfederal: 62,019.20. Wilderness area: 1,296,500. Water area: 625,000.

Fort Caroline National Memorial
12713 Fort Caroline Road
Jacksonville, FL 32225
904-641-7155

The present-day fort memorializes the site of a French Huguenot colony of 1564-65. Here, the French and Spanish began two centuries of colonial rivalry in North America.
Authorized Sept. 21, 1950. Boundary changes April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978; Nov. 19, 1979.
Acreage—138.39 Federal: 133.08 Nonfederal: 5.31.

Fort Matanzas National Monument
c/o Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
1 Castillo Drive East
St. Augustine, FL 32084
904-471-0116

This Spanish fort was built, 1740-42, to warn St. Augustine of British or other enemy approach from the south.
Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Jan. 9, 1935; March 24, 1948.
Acreage—227.76, all federal.

Gulf Islands National Seashore
1801 Gulf Breeze Parkway
Gulf Breeze, FL 32561
(See also Mississippi)
904-934-2600

Offshore islands have sparkling white sand beaches, historic forts, and nature trails. Mainland features of this unit, which is located near Pensacola, include the Naval Live Oaks Reservation, beaches, and military forts. All areas are accessible by car.
Authorized Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—135,624.51 Federal: 99,263.92 Nonfederal: 36,360.59. Land area: 19,445.46. (Acreage figures are for entire park, Florida and Mississippi units.)

Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve
13165 Mt. Pleasant Road
Jacksonville, FL 32225
904-641-7155

Named for the Indians who once lived here and who may have been here for as long as 2,000 years, the preserve encompasses Atlantic coastal marshes, islands, tidal creeks, and the estuaries of the St. Johns and Nassau rivers. Besides traces of Indian life, remains of Spanish, French, and English colonial ventures can be found as well as Southern plantation life and 19th-century military activities. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Feb. 16, 1988.
Acreage—46,000 Federal: 2,717.25 Nonfederal: 43,282.75.

Georgia

Andersonville National Historic Site
Route 1, Box 800
Andersonville, GA 31711
912-924-0343

This Civil War prisoner-of-war camp commemorates the sacrifices borne by American prisoners not only in the 1861-65 conflict but in all wars. The prison site is partially reconstructed. Site includes Andersonville National Cemetery which has 16,000 interments, 1,004 unidentified.
Authorized Oct. 16, 1970.
Acreage—494.61 Federal: 480.88 Nonfederal: 13.73.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area
1978 Island Ford Parkway
Dunwoody, GA 30350
404-399-8070

A series of sites along a 48-mile stretch of the Chattahoochee River, north of Atlanta, is preserved so the public can enjoy recreation and visit historic spots.
Established Aug. 15, 1978; amended Oct. 30, 1984.
Acreage—9,259.91 Federal: 4,009.18 Nonfederal: 5,250.73.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
P.O. Box 2128
Fort Oglethorpe, GA 30742
(Also in Tenn.)
706-866-9241

A major Confederate victory on Chickamauga Creek in Georgia, Sept. 19-20, 1863, was countered by Union victories at Orchard Knob, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Nov. 23-25, 1863. This was the first national military park.
Established Aug. 19, 1890; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Aug. 9, 1939; March 5, 1942; June 24, 1948.
Acreage—8,106.04 Federal: 8,089.25 Nonfederal: 16.79.

Cumberland Island National Seashore
P.O. Box 806
St. Marys, GA 31558
912-882-4336

Magnificent and unspoiled beaches and dunes, marshes, and freshwater lakes make up the largest of Georgia's Golden Isles. Accessible by tour boat only.
Established Oct. 23, 1972. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Sept. 8, 1982. Designated a Biosphere Reserve in 1986.
Acreage—36,415.09 Federal: 18,700.04 Nonfederal: 17,715.05. Land area: 26,153.10. Wilderness area: 8,840.

Fort Frederica National Monument
Route 9, Box 286-C
St. Simons Island, GA 31522
912-638-3639

Gen. James E. Oglethorpe built this British fort in 1736-48 during the Anglo-Spanish struggle for control of what is now the southeastern United States.
Authorized May 26, 1936. Boundary changes: Sept. 20, 1950; May 16, 1958; July 3, 1984.
Acreage—216.35 Federal: 211.47 Nonfederal: 4.88.

Fort Pulaski National Monument
P.O. Box 30757
Savannah, GA 31410
912-786-5787

Fort Pulaski took 18 years and 25 million bricks to build, but in 30 hours, new, experimental rifled cannon tore great, gaping holes in its walls forcing the Confederate garrison to surrender in 1862. The strategy of warfare and the role of fortifications was changed forever.
Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 26, 1936; May 25, 1959.
Acreage—5,623.10 Federal: 5,365.13 Nonfederal: 257.97.

Jimmy Carter National Historic Site
P.O. Box 392
100 Main Street
Plains, GA 31780
912-824-3413

The rural southern culture of Plains, Georgia, that revolves around farming, church, and school had a large influence in molding the character and in shaping the political policies of the 39th President of the United States. The site includes President Carter's residence, boyhood home, and high school. The railroad depot, which served as campaign headquarters during the 1976 election, is now the park's visitor center. The Jimmy Carter National Preservation District, separate from the park, includes part of the town of Plains and its environs. The area surrounding the residence is under the protection of the Secret Service, and no attempt should be made to enter.
Authorized Dec. 23, 1987.
Acreage—70.54 Federal: 1.45 Nonfederal: 69.09.

Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
900 Kennesaw
Mountain Drive
Kennesaw, GA 30144-4854
404-427-4686

Two engagements took place here between Union and Confederate forces during the Atlanta Campaign, June 20-July 2, 1864.
Authorized as a national battlefield site Feb. 8, 1917; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield park June 26, 1935. Boundary change: Aug. 9, 1939.
Acreage—2,884.52 Federal: 2,879.98 Nonfederal: 4.54.

Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site
522 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, GA 30312
404-331-3920

The birthplace, church, and grave of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., civil rights leader, are parts of this park. The neighborhood also includes the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc. The surrounding 68.19-acre preservation district includes Sweet Auburn, the economic and cultural center of Atlanta's black community during most of the 20th century. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES. Other key facilities owned and operated by private organizations.
Established Oct. 10, 1980.
Acreage—23.18 Federal: 4.78 Nonfederal: 18.40.

Ocmulgee National Monument
1207 Emery Highway
Macon, GA 31201
912-752-8257

Traces of 12,000 years of Southeastern culture from Ice Age Indians to the historic Creek Confederacy are preserved here. The park includes the massive temple mounds of a Mississippian Indian ceremonial complex that thrived between AD 900 and 1100 and many artifacts.
Authorized June 14, 1934. Boundary changes: June 13, 1941; July 9, 1991.
Acreage—701.54. all federal.

Fort Pulaski National Monument

Guam

War in the Pacific National Historical Park
P.O. Box FA
Agana, GU 96910
671-477-9362

This park provides an opportunity to interpret events in the Pacific theater of World War II. It includes major historic sites associated with the 1944 battle for Guam, an example of the island-hopping military campaign against the Japanese. The park contains seven distinct units illustrating various aspects of the struggle. Aging gun emplacements and other military equipment relics also can be seen. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Aug. 18, 1978.
Acreage—1,960.07 Federal: 915.69 Nonfederal: 1,044.38. Water area: 1,002.

Hawaii

Haleakala National Park
P.O. Box 369
Makawao, HI 96768
808-572-9306

The park preserves the outstanding features of Haleakala Crater on the island of Maui and protects the unique and fragile ecosystems of Kipahulu Valley, the scenic pools along 'Ohe'o Gulch, and many rare and endangered species.
Authorized as a part of Hawaii National Park Aug. 1, 1916; redesignated Sept. 13, 1960. Boundary changes: Feb. 12, 1927; Jan. 10, 1969; Oct. 21, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1980.
Acreage—28,099 Federal: 26,929.27 Nonfederal: 1,169.73. Wilderness area: 19,270.

Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Hawaii National Park, HI 96718
808-967-7311

Active volcanism continues here, on the island of Hawaii, where at lower elevations luxuriant and often rare vegetation provides food and shelter for a variety of animals.
Established as part of Hawaii National Park Aug. 1, 1916; redesignated Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Sept. 22, 1961. Boundary changes: May 1, 1922; April 11, 1928; June 20, 1938; Dec. 3, 1940; July 1, 1961; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1980. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 10, 1987.
Acreage—229,177.03 Federal: 217,298.05 Nonfederal: 11,878.98. Wilderness area: 123,100.

Kalaupapa National Historical Park
Kalaupapa, HI 96742
808-567-6102

This park contains the site of the Molokai Island Hansen's disease (leprosy) settlement (1886-1969), areas relating to early Hawaiian settlement, scenic and geologic resources, and habitats for rare and endangered species.
Authorized Dec. 22, 1980.
Acreage—10,778.88 Federal: 22.88 Nonfederal: 10,756. Water area: 2,000.

Kaloko-Honokohau National Historical Park
73-4786 Kanalani Street 14
Kailua Kona, HI 96740
808-329-6881

This was the site of important Hawaiian settlements before arrival of European explorers. It includes coastal areas, 3 large fishponds, a house site, and other archeological remnants. The park is intended to preserve the native culture of Hawaii. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Established Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,160.91 Federal: 615.90 Nonfederal: 545.01.

Pu'uhonua o Honaunau National Historical Park
P.O. Box 129
Honaunau, HI 96726
808-328-2326

Until 1819, vanquished Hawaiian warriors, noncombatants, and kapu breakers could escape death by reaching this sacred ground. Prehistoric house sites, royal fishponds, coconut groves, and spectacular shore scenery comprise the park.
Authorized as City of Refuge National Historical Park July 26, 1955; name changed Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—181.80, all federal.

Puukohola Heiau National Historic Site
P.O. Box 44340
Kawaihae, HI 96743
808-882-7218

Ruins of Puukohola Heiau ("Temple on the Hill of the Whale"), built by King Kamehameha the Great during his rise to power, are preserved.
Authorized Aug. 17, 1972.
Acreage—80.47 Federal: 34.38 Nonfederal: 46.09.

USS *Arizona* Memorial
1 Arizona Memorial Place
Honolulu, HI 96818
808-422-2771

This floating memorial marks the spot where the USS *Arizona* was sunk in Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941, during the Japanese attack.
Established Sept. 9, 1980; owned by the U.S. Navy; administered by the National Park Service under a cooperative agreement.
Acreage—None

Idaho

City of Rocks National Reserve
963 Blue Lakes Blvd., Suite 1
Twin Falls, ID 83301
208-733-8398

for public inquiries:
208-824-5519

Scenic granite spires and sculptured rock formations dominate this landscape. Remnants of the California Trail are still visible in the area. Recreational opportunities include rock climbing and camping. LIMITED FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 18, 1988. Administered cooperatively by the National Park Service and the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation.
Acreage—14,407.19 Federal: 7,001.18 Nonfederal: 7,406.01.

Craters of the Moon National Monument
P.O. Box 29
Arco, ID 83213
208-527-3257

Twisted, molded, splattered lava, steepsided cinder cones, tubelike caves, and lava flows 2,100 years old combine to produce an amazing landscape. The park also offers visitors an opportunity to see spring wildflowers, experience the solitude of a high desert wilderness, and observe wildlife capable of surviving in this harsh environment.
Proclaimed May 2, 1924. Boundary changes: July 23, 1928; July 9, 1930; June 5, 1936; July 18, 1941; Nov. 19, 1962. Wilderness designated Oct. 23, 1970.
Acreage—53,545.05, all federal. Wilderness area: 43,243.

Hagerman Fossil Beds National Monument
963 Blue Lakes Blvd., Suite 1
Twin Falls, ID 83301
208-733-8398

for public inquiries:
208-837-4793

Extraordinary fossils embedded in the banks of the Snake River have been exposed by the carving action of the river. Planning is underway to provide for continuing paleontological research and for the display and interpretation of fossil specimens. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 18, 1988.
Acreage—4,280 Federal: 3,787.62 Nonfederal: 492.38.

Nez Perce
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 93
Spalding, ID 83551
(also in Montana, Oregon, and Washington)
208-843-2261

The history of the Nez Perce people and their relationship to North American history are preserved and interpreted here. Four federally-owned sites are administered by the National Park Service and 20 by cooperative agreements. Legislation in late 1992 allowed for the addition of 14 more related sites in Montana, Oregon, and Washington.
Authorized May 15, 1965. Boundary change Oct. 30, 1992.
Acreage—2,109.61 Federal: 1,833.71 Nonfederal: 275.90.

Yellowstone National Park
(See Wyoming)

Illinois

Lincoln Home
National Historic Site
413 S. Eighth Street
Springfield, IL 62701
217-492-4150

Abraham Lincoln resided in this house for 17 years before he became President. The surrounding historic zone captures the atmosphere the Lincolns knew.
Authorized Aug. 18, 1971.
Acreage—12.24 Federal: 12.03 Nonfederal: 0.21.

Indiana

George Rogers Clark
National Historical Park
401 S. Second Street
Vincennes, IN 47591
812-882-1776

This classic memorial building, located on the site of old Fort Sackville, commemorates the capture of the fort from the British by Lt. Col. George Rogers Clark, Feb. 25, 1779, and the subsequent settlement of the region north of the Ohio River. The statue was sculpted by Hermon MacNeil.
Authorized July 23, 1966.
Acreage—26.17, all federal.

Indiana Dunes
National Lakeshore
1100 N. Mineral Springs Rd.
Porter, IN 46304-1299
219-926-7561

Dunes rise 180 feet above Lake Michigan's southern shore with beaches, bogs, marshes, swamps, and prairie remnants as other natural features. Historic sites include an 1822 homestead and 1900s family farm. The Paul H. Douglas Center for Environmental Education is in the west unit.
Authorized Nov. 5, 1966. Boundary changes: Oct. 18, 1976; Dec. 28, 1980; Oct. 29, 1986; Oct. 23, 1992.
Acreage—15,010.11 Federal: 9,940.23 Nonfederal: 5,069.88.

Lincoln Boyhood
National Memorial
P.O. Box 1816
Lincoln City, IN 47552
812-937-4541

On this southern Indiana farm, Abraham Lincoln grew from youth into manhood. His mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, is buried here.
Authorized Feb. 19, 1962.
Acreage—199.65 Federal: 180.81 Nonfederal: 18.84.

Iowa

Effigy Mounds National Monument
151 Highway 76
Harpers Ferry, IA 52146
319-873-3491

The monument contains outstanding examples of prehistoric American Indian mounds, some in the shapes of birds and bears.
Proclaimed Oct. 25, 1949. Boundary change: May 27, 1961.
Acreage—1,481.39, all federal.

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
P.O. Box 607
West Branch, IA 52358
319-643-2541

The birthplace, Friends Meetinghouse, and boyhood neighborhood of the 31st President, the gravesite of President and Mrs. Hoover, and the Hoover Presidential Library and Museum are within the park. The library and museum are administered by the National Archives and Records Administration.
Authorized Aug. 12, 1965.
Acreage—186.80 Federal: 181.11 Nonfederal: 5.69.

Kansas

Brown v. Board of Education National Historic Site
c/o Midwest Region
National Park Service
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, NE 68102
402-221-3431

The 1954 landmark Supreme Court decision that concluded that "separate educational facilities are inherently unequal" effectively ended racial segregation in the public schools of this country. That decision is commemorated at Monroe School, 1515 Monroe Street in Topeka, Kans. This is the segregated school attended by Linda Brown, who was represented before the Supreme Court by Thurgood Marshall, later the first African-American to sit on the Court. UNDER DEVELOPMENT.
Established Oct. 26, 1992.
Acreage—undetermined.

Fort Larned National Historic Site
Route 3
Larned, KS 67550
316-285-6911

This military outpost was established midway along the Santa Fe Trail in 1859, to protect the mail and travelers. The fort served as a bureau for the Indian Agency during much of the 1860s, and was a key military base of operations during the Indian War of 1868-69. The fort was deactivated in 1878 and sold at public auction in 1884. The stone buildings are among the best preserved vestiges of the Indian Wars era.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964; established Oct. 14, 1966.
Acreage—718.39 Federal: 679.66 Nonfederal: 38.73.

Fort Scott National Historic Site
Old Fort Boulevard
Fort Scott, KS 66701-1471
316-223-0310

Established in 1842 as a base for the U.S. Army's peacekeeping efforts along the "permanent Indian frontier," the fort was manned by U.S. Dragoons and infantry soldiers who served valiantly in the Mexican War. The Dragoons provided armed escorts for parties on the Sante Fe and Oregon trails, surveyed unmapped country, and maintained contact with Plains Indians. The post was abandoned in 1853 and a town grew up in its place. "Bleeding Kansas" took its toll. During the Civil War the post was reactivated and served as headquarters for southern Kansas. The fort preserves the U.S. frontier of the 1840s and 1850s.
Established as an affiliated area Aug. 31, 1965; authorized as a National Park Service unit Oct. 19, 1978; established May 18, 1979.
Acreage—16.69, all federal.

Cumberland Gap National Park

(Detail, George Caleb Bingham, *Daniel Boone Escorting Settlers through the Cumberland Gap,* Washington University Gallery of Art)

Kentucky

Abraham Lincoln Birthplace National Historic Site
2995 Lincoln Farm Road
Hodgenville, KY 42748
502-358-3137

An early 19th-century Kentucky cabin, symbolic of the one in which Lincoln was born, is preserved in a memorial building at the site of his birth.
Established as Abraham Lincoln National Park July 17, 1916; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to a national historical park Aug. 11, 1939; redesignated and renamed Sept. 8, 1959. Boundary changes: May 27, 1949; April 11, 1972.
Acreage—116.50, all federal.

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area
(See Tennessee)

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
P.O. Box 1848
Middlesboro, KY 40965
(Also in Virginia and Tennessee)
606-248-2817

This mountain pass on the Wilderness Road, explored by Daniel Boone, developed into a main artery of the great trans-Allegheny migration for settlement of "the Old West" and an important military objective in the Civil War.
Authorized June 11, 1940. Boundary changes: July 26, 1961; Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—20,312.14 Federal: 20,300.64 Nonfederal: 11.50.

Mammoth Cave National Park
Mammoth Cave, KY 42259
502-758-2328

The park was established to preserve the cave system, including Mammoth Cave, the scenic river valleys of the Green and Nolin rivers, and a section of south central Kentucky. This is the longest recorded cave system in the world with more than 336 miles explored and mapped.
Authorized May 25, 1926; fully established July 1, 1941. Boundary changes: May 14, 1934; Aug. 28, 1937; Dec. 3, 1940; June 5, 1942. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 27, 1981. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1990.
Acreage—52,707.52 Federal: 51,880.57 Nonfederal: 826.95.

Louisiana

Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve
365 Canal Street, Suite 3080
New Orleans, LA 70130
504-589-3882

The park consists of Barataria, Chalmette, the French Quarter, and the Acadian units. The Prairie Acadian Cultural Center at Eunice and the Wetlands Acadian Cultural Center at Thibodaux interpret Cajun culture and history. Barataria, south of New Orleans, has trails and canoe tours through bottomland hardwood forests, swamp, and marsh. Chalmette, east of New Orleans, was the scene of the 1815 Battle of New Orleans. The French Quarter unit interprets the ethnic population of the Delta. Several cultural centers maintain ties to distinctive, long-established groups with ethnic identities and operate in the park through cooperative agreements.
Chalmette Unit established as Chalmette Monument and Grounds March 4, 1907; transferred from the War Department on Aug. 10, 1933; established as Chalmette National Historical Park Aug. 10, 1939. Redesignated and incorporated with other units on Nov. 10, 1978. New park authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—20,020 Federal: 9,728.92 Nonfederal: 10,291.08.

Poverty Point
National Monument
c/o Poverty Point State
Commemorative Area
P.O. Box 248
Epps, LA 71237
318-926-5492

Located in northeastern Louisiana, this park commemorates a culture that thrived during the first and second millennia, B.C. Today this site, which contains some of the largest prehistoric earth works in North America, continues to be managed by the state of Louisiana. State park facilities are open to the public. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 31, 1988.
Acreage—910.85, all nonfederal.

Vicksburg
National Military Park
(See Mississippi)

Maine

Acadia National Park
P.O. Box 177
Bar Harbor, ME 04609
207-288-3338

The sea sets the mood here, uniting the rugged coastal area of Mount Desert Island, picturesque Schoodic Peninsula on the mainland, and the spectacular cliffs of Isle au Haut.
Proclaimed as Sieur de Monts National Monument July 8, 1916; established as Lafayette National Park Feb. 26, 1919; changed to Acadia National Park Jan. 19, 1929. Boundary changes: Jan. 19, 1929; May 23, 1930; May 29, 1935; Aug. 24, 1935; June 6, 1942; Dec. 22, 1944; July 30, 1947; Sept. 7, 1949; Aug. 1, 1950; July 24, 1956; Oct. 3, 1966; March 4, 1968; March 12, 1968; Oct. 15, 1982. Permanent boundary established May 1986.
Acreage—41,933.18 Federal: 40,785 Nonfederal: 1,148.18.

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
NPS Project Office
c/o Harpers Ferry Center
P.O. Box 50
Harpers Ferry, WV
25425-0050
304-535-6278

for public inquiries:
Appalachian Trail
Conference
P.O. Box 807
Harpers Ferry, WV
25425-0807
304-535-6331

Approximately 2,000 miles of this scenic trail follow the Appalachian Mountains from Katahdin, Maine, through New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, to Springer Mountain, Georgia. The trail is one of the two initial components of the National Trails System.
Established Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 2,144 miles.
Acreage—165,356.97 Federal: 105,781 Nonfederal: 59,575.97.

Saint Croix Island
International Historic Site
c/o Acadia National Park
P.O. Box 177
Bar Harbor, ME 04609
207-288-3338

The attempted French settlement of 1604, which led to the founding of New France, is commemorated on Saint Croix Island in the Saint Croix River on the Canadian border. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized as national monument June 8, 1949; redesignated Sept. 25, 1984.
Acreage—35.39 Federal: 22.19 Nonfederal: 13.20.

Maryland

Antietam
National Battlefield
Box 158
Sharpsburg, MD 21782
301-432-5124

Gen. Robert E. Lee's first invasion of the North was ended on this battlefield in 1862. Antietam (Sharpsburg) National Cemetery—5,032 interments, 1,836 unidentified—adjoins the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established as a National Battlefield Site Aug. 30, 1890; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: May 14, 1940; April 22, 1960; May 31, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978.
Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1862. Placed under War Dept. July 14, 1870; transferred from War Department Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—3,244.37 Federal: 2,381.82 Nonfederal: 862.55. Cemetery acreage: 11.36, all federal.

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Assateague Island
National Seashore
7206 National Seashore Lane
Berlin, MD 21811
(Also in Virginia)
410-641-1441

This 37-mile barrier island, with sandy beach, migratory waterfowl, and wild ponies, includes 9,021-acre Chincoteague National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.
Authorized Sept. 21, 1965. Boundary change: July 10, 1992.
Acreage—39,636.75 Federal: 17,774.91 Nonfederal: 21,861.84. Land area: 15,977.67. Water area: 22,079.

Catoctin Mountain Park
6602 Foxville Road
Thurmont, MD 21788
301-663-9343

Part of the forested ridge that forms the eastern rampart of the Appalachian Mountains in Maryland, this mountain park has sparkling streams and panoramic vistas of the Monocacy Valley.
Catoctin Recreation Demonstration Area transferred from Resettlement Administration Nov. 14, 1936; changed to Catoctin Mountain Park July 12, 1954. Boundary change: July 12, 1954.
Acreage—5,770.22, all federal.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 4
Sharpsburg, MD 21782
(Also in the District of Columbia and West Virginia)
301-739-4200

The park follows the route of the 184-mile canal along the Potomac River between Washington, D.C., and Cumberland, Md. The canal was built between 1828 and 1850.
Placed under National Park Service Sept. 23, 1938; appropriations authorized Aug. 7, 1946; proclaimed Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Monument Jan. 18, 1961; changed to national historical park Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—19,236.60 Federal: 14,068.92 Nonfederal: 5,167.68.

Clara Barton
National Historic Site
5801 Oxford Road
Glen Echo, MD 20812
301-492-6245

This 38-room home of the founder of the American Red Cross was for 7 years headquarters of that organization.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—8.59, all federal.

Great Falls Tavern, mid-19th century . . .

Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine
End of East Fort Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21230-5393
410-962-4290

Successful defense of this fort in the War of 1812, Sept. 13-14, 1814, inspired Francis Scott Key to write "The Star Spangled Banner."
Authorized as Fort McHenry National Park March 3, 1925; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Aug. 11, 1939. Boundary change June 5, 1936.
Acreage—43.26, all federal.

Fort Washington Park
National Capital Parks, East
1900 Anacostia Drive, SE
Washington, DC 20020
301-763-4600

This fort across the Potomac from Mount Vernon was built to protect Washington, D.C. Construction was begun in 1814 to replace an 1809 fort destroyed during the War of 1812. The park has recreational facilities.
Transfer from the War Dept. authorized May 29, 1930, effective Aug. 12, 1940.
Acreage—341, all federal.

George Washington Memorial Parkway
(See Virginia)

Greenbelt Park
6565 Greenbelt Road
Greenbelt, MD 20770
301-344-3948

Just 12 miles from Washington, D.C., this woodland park offers urban dwellers access to many forms of outdoor recreation, including camping all year.
Transferred from Public Housing Authority, Aug. 3, 1950.
Acreage—1,175.99 Federal: 1,175.42 Nonfederal: 0.57.

Hampton National Historic Site
535 Hampton Lane
Towson, MD 21204
410-962-0688

This is a fine example of the lavish Georgian mansions built in America during the latter part of the 18th century.
Designated June 22, 1948. Boundary changes: Dec. 23, 1953; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—62.04 Federal: 59.44 Nonfederal: 2.60.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
(See West Virginia)

. . . more than 100 years later, Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park.

Monocacy National Battlefield
4801 Urbana Pike
Frederick, MD 21701
301-662-3515

In a battle here July 9, 1864, Confederate Gen. Jubal T. Early defeated Union forces commanded by Brig. Gen. Lew Wallace. Wallace's troops delayed Early, however, enabling Union forces to marshal a successful defense of Washington, D.C.
Authorized as Monocacy National Military Park, June 21, 1934. Law required land purchase by private funds. Federal purchase authorized and redesignated, Oct. 21, 1976. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,647.01 Federal: 1,014.45 Nonfederal: 632.56.

Piscataway Park
National Capital Parks, East
1900 Anacostia Drive, SE
Washington, DC 20020
301-763-4600

The tranquil view from Mount Vernon of the Maryland shore of the Potomac is preserved as a pilot project in the use of easements to protect parklands from obtrusive urban expansion.
Authorized Oct. 4, 1961. Boundary changes: July 19, 1966; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—4,262.52 Federal: 4,216.46 Nonfederal: 46.06.

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
c/o National Capital Region
1100 Ohio Drive, SW
Washington, DC 20242
(Also in D.C., Virginia, and Pennsylvania)
202-619-7222

The idea behind this trail is to connect the tidewater regions along the Potomac River to the Laurel highlands of Pennsylvania. Areas currently open to the public are the C&O Canal towpath and the Mount Vernon Trail. The trail is also a unit of the National Trails System.
Established March 28, 1983. Length: 704 miles.
Acreage—undetermined.

Thomas Stone National Historic Site
6655 Rosehill Road
Port Tobacco, MD 20677
301-934-6027

Habre-de-Venture, a Georgian mansion built in 1771 near Port Tobacco, Md., was the home of Thomas Stone, (1743-87). A Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Stone was a delegate to the Continental Congress, 1775-78 and 1783-84.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—328.25 Federal: 321.97 Nonfederal: 6.28.

Massachusetts

Adams
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 531
135 Adams Street
Quincy, MA 02269-0531
617-773-1177

This was the home of Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams, of U.S. Minister to Great Britain Charles Francis Adams, and of the writers and historians Henry Adams and Brooks Adams. The park also includes the birthplaces of the two presidents and the United First Parish Church.
Designated as Adams Mansion National Historic Site Dec. 9, 1946; changed to Adams National Historic Site Nov. 26, 1952. Boundary changes: Nov. 26, 1952; April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—9.82 Federal: 9.17 Nonfederal: 0.65.

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Boston African American
National Historic Site
46 Joy Street
Boston, MA 02114
617-720-0753

The site contains 15 pre-Civil War African American history structures, linked by the 1.6-mile Black Heritage Trail. The meeting house is the oldest, standing, African American church in the U.S. Augustus Saint-Gaudens' memorial to Robert Gould Shaw, the white officer who first led African American troops during the Civil War, stands on the trail.
Authorized Oct. 10, 1980.
Acreage—undetermined.

Boston National
Historical Park
Charlestown Navy Yard
Boston, MA 02129
617-242-5601

The events and ideas associated with the American Revolution and the founding and growth of the United States provide the common thread linking the sites that comprise this park: Bunker Hill, Dorchester Heights, Old North Church, Paul Revere House, Faneuil Hall, Old State House, Old South Meeting House, and a portion of the Charlestown Navy Yard, including the USS *Cassin Young*, the USS *Constitution*, and the USS *Constitution* Museum.
Authorized Oct. 1, 1974. Boundary changes: Nov. 10, 1978; Sept. 8, 1980.
Acreage—41.03 Federal: 35.17 Nonfederal: 5.86.

Cape Cod National Seashore
South Wellfleet, MA
02663-0250
508-255-3421

Ocean beaches, dunes, woodlands, freshwater ponds, and marshes make up this park on outer Cape Cod. It stretches 40 miles from Chatham to Provincetown. Its many cultural remnants include Marconi's Wireless Station site.
Authorized Aug. 7, 1961. Established: June 1, 1966. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—43,569.21 Federal: 27,398.24 Nonfederal: 16,170.97. Land area: 27,004.

Frederick Law Olmsted
National Historic Site
99 Warren Street
Brookline, MA 02146
617-566-1689

The great conservationist, landscape architect, and founder of city planning lived and worked here at Fairstead. An archival collection of drawings and plans is housed at the site.
Authorized Oct. 12, 1979.
Acreage—1.75, all federal.

John Fitzgerald Kennedy
National Historic Site
83 Beals Street
Brookline, MA 02146
617-566-7937

This house is the birthplace and early boyhood home of the 35th President.
Authorized May 26, 1967.
Acreage—0.09, all federal.

Longfellow National Historic Site
105 Brattle Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
617-876-4491

Poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow lived here from 1837 to 1882 while teaching at Harvard. George Washington used the house as his headquarters during the siege of Boston, 1775-76.
Authorized Oct. 9, 1972.
Acreage—1.98, all federal.

Lowell National Historical Park
169 Merrimack Street
Lowell, MA 01852
508-459-1000

The history of America's Industrial Revolution is commemorated here in downtown Lowell. The Boott Cotton Mills Museum with its weave room of 88 operating looms, "mill girl" boarding houses, the Suffolk Mill turbine, and guided tours tell the story of the transition from farm to factory, chronicle immigrant and labor history, and trace industrial technology. The park includes textile mills, worker housing, 5.6 miles of canals, and 19th-century commercial buildings.
Authorized June 5, 1978. Boundary changes: June 4, 1980; March 27, 1987.
Acreage—136.86 Federal: 10.45 Nonfederal: 126.41.

Minute Man National Historical Park
P.O. Box 160
Concord, MA 01742
508-369-6993

Scene of the fighting on April 19, 1775, that opened the American Revolution, the park includes North Bridge, the Minute Man statue by Daniel Chester French, a number of Colonial houses, and 4 miles of Battle Road between Lexington and Concord. The park also includes The Wayside, home of authors Louisa May Alcott, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Margaret Sidney.
Designated a national historic site April 14, 1959; redesignated Sept. 21, 1959. Boundary change: Oct. 24, 1992.
Acreage—771.77 Federal: 665.28 Nonfederal: 106.49.

Salem Maritime National Historic Site
Custom House
174 Derby Street
Salem, MA 01970
508-745-1470

Structures preserved here date from the era when Salem ships opened trade with ports of the Far East. Structures of maritime significance include the Custom House where Nathaniel Hawthorne worked, Derby Wharf, the Bonded Warehouse, the West India Goods Store, and the 17th-century Narbonne-Hale house.
Designated March 17, 1938. Boundary changes: Dec. 12, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978; June 27, 1988.
Acreage—9.02 Federal: 8.87 Nonfederal: 0.15.

Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site
244 Central Street
Saugus, MA 01906
617-233-0050

This is the site of the first integrated ironworks in North America, 1646-68. It includes the reconstructed blast furnace, the forge, the rolling and slitting mill, and a restored 17th-century house.
Authorized April 5, 1968.
Acreage—8.51, all federal.

Springfield Armory National Historic Site
1 Armory Square
Springfield, MA 01105
413-734-8551

From 1794 to 1968 Springfield Armory was a center for the manufacture of U.S. military small arms and the scene of many important technological advances. A large weapons museum is now housed in the original Main Arsenal Building.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974; established March 21, 1978.
Acreage—54.93 Federal: 20.60 Nonfederal: 34.33.

Michigan

Isle Royale National Park
800 East Lakeshore Drive
Houghton, MI 49931
906-482-0984

This forested island, the largest in Lake Superior, is distinguished by its wilderness character, timber wolves, moose herd, and pre-Columbian copper mines.
Authorized March 3, 1931. Boundary changes: May 28, 1934; June 20, 1938; March 6, 1942; Aug. 14, 1958; April 11, 1972; Oct. 20, 1976. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1980.
Acreage—571,790.11 Federal: 539,281.87 Nonfederal: 32,508.24. Land area: 133,781.87. Wilderness area: 132,018.

Keweenaw National Historical Park
P.O. Box 471
Calumet, MI 49913-0471
906-337-3168

The park preserves a variety of features relating to the first significant copper mining in the U.S. The park largely incorporates the existing Calument and Quincy National Historic Landmarks. UNDER DEVELOPMENT.
Established Oct. 27, 1992.
Acreage—undetermined.

Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore
P.O. Box 40
Munising, MI 49862
906-387-3700

Multicolored sandstone cliffs, broad beaches, sand bars, dunes, waterfalls, inland lakes, ponds, marshes, hardwood and coniferous forests, and numerous birds and animals comprise this scenic area on Lake Superior. This was the first national lakeshore.
Authorized Oct. 15, 1966.
Acreage—73,174.12 Federal: 35,671.61 Nonfederal: 37,502.51. Land area: 63,122.08.

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore
P.O. Box 277
9922 Front Street
Empire, MI 49630
616-326-5134

This is a diverse landscape with massive sand dunes, quiet birch-lined streams, white sand beaches, dense beech-maple forests, clear lakes, and rugged bluffs towering as high as 460 feet above Lake Michigan. Two offshore wilderness islands offer tranquility and seclusion.
Authorized Oct. 21, 1970. Established: Oct. 21, 1977.
Acreage—71,189.15 Federal: 56,993.76 Nonfederal: 14,195.39. Land area: 58,473.

Minnesota

Grand Portage National Monument
P.O. Box 668
Grand Marais, MN 55604
218-387-2788

This 9-mile portage was a vital link on one of the principal routes for Indians, explorers, missionaries, and fur traders heading for the Northwest. The Grand Portage post of the North West Company has been reconstructed here.
Designated as a national historic site Sept. 15, 1951; changed to national monument by act of Congress Sept. 2, 1958.
Acreage—709.97, all federal.

Mississippi National River and Recreation Area
175 East 5th Street
Suite 418, Box 41
St. Paul, MN 55101
612-290-4160

For 72 miles, from Dayton to Hastings, Minnesota, the Mississippi flows through a variety of landscapes passing cultural, historical, and industrial features that tell the story of human activity in this area.
Established Nov. 18, 1988.
Acreage—undetermined.

Pipestone National Monument
P.O. Box 727
Pipestone, MN 56164
507-825-5464

From this quarry Indians obtained materials for making pipes used in ceremonies. Although George Catlin, the painter, was not the first white person to visit the quarries, he was the first person to describe them in print. Pipestone is known as Catlinite in his honor. The park includes the Upper Midwest Indian Cultural Center, which provides space for demonstrations and displays of current work.
Established Aug. 25, 1937. Boundary change: June 18, 1956.
Acreage—281.78, all federal.

Saint Croix
National Scenic Riverway
(See Wisconsin)

Voyageurs National Park
3131 Highway 53
International Falls, MN 56649
218-283-9821

Interconnected northern lakes, dotted with islands, once the route of the French-Canadian voyageurs, are surrounded by forest. Boaters ply the waters in summer. Snowmobilers and crosscountry skiers travel across the frozen lakes in winter.
Authorized Jan. 8, 1971. Established April 8, 1975. Boundary change: Jan. 3, 1983.
Acreage—218,035.33 Federal: 131,954.58 Nonfederal: 86,080.75. Land area: 138,266. Water area: 83,789.

Mississippi

Brices Cross Roads
National Battlefield Site
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
R.R.1, NT-143
Tupelo, MS 38801
601-680-4025

The Confederate cavalry was employed with extraordinary skill here during the battle of June 10, 1864.
Established Feb. 21, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—1, all federal.

Gulf Islands
National Seashore
3500 Park Road
Ocean Springs, MS 39564
(See also Florida)
601-875-9057

Sparkling beaches, historic ruins, and wildlife sanctuaries, accessible only by boat, can be found on the offshore islands. A nature trail, picnic area, and campground are at Ocean Springs.
Authorized Jan. 8, 1971. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—135,624.51 Federal: 99,263.92 Nonfederal: 36,360.59. Land area: 19,445.46. Wilderness area: 1,800. (Acreage figures are for entire park, Florida and Mississippi units.)

Natchez
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 1208
Natchez, MS 39121
601-446-5790

European settlement of Natchez began with a French trading post in 1714. In the decades before the Civil War, Natchez became a commercial, cultural, and social center of the South's "cotton belt," with power and wealth unmatched by other southern towns of comparable size. The city of Natchez today represents one of the best preserved concentrations of significant antebellum properties in the United States. Within the park is Melrose, an excellent example of a planter's home. The park also includes the home of William Johnson, a prominent free black living in Natchez during the antebellum era.
Authorized Oct. 7, 1988.
Acreage—108.29 Federal: 79.21 Nonfederal: 29.08.

Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
R.R. 1, NT-143
Tupelo, MS 38801
(Also in Alabama and Tennessee)
601-680-4025

Sections of this trail are found alongside the Natchez Trace Parkway near Natchez and Jackson, Mississippi, and Nashville, Tennessee. The trail is also a unit of the National Trails System. NOT DEVELOPED FOR PUBLIC USE.
Established March 28, 1983. Length: 694 miles.
Acreage—10,995, all nonfederal.

Natchez Trace Parkway
R.R. 1, NT-143
Tupelo, MS 38801
(Also in Alabama and Tennessee)
601-680-4025

This historic route generally follows the old Indian trace, or trail, between Nashville, Tenn., and Natchez, Miss. Of the estimated 445 miles, 415 are completed.
Emergency Appropriation Act of June 19, 1934, allocated initial construction funds; established as parkway under National Park Service by act of May 18, 1938. Ackia Battleground (authorized as a national monument Aug. 27, 1935, and now called Chickasaw Village) and Meriwether Lewis Park (proclaimed as a national monument Feb. 6, 1925, and transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933) were added to the Natchez Trace Parkway by act of Aug. 10, 1961.
Acreage—51,739.93 Federal: 51,650.73 Nonfederal: 89.20.

Tupelo National Battlefield
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
R.R.1, NT-143
Tupelo, MS 38801
601-680-4025

Here, on July 13-14, 1864, Lt. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest tried to cut the railroad supplying the Union's march on Atlanta.
Established as a national battlefield site Feb. 21, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield and boundary changed Aug. 10, 1961.
Acreage—1, all federal.

Vicksburg National Military Park
3201 Clay Street
Vicksburg, MS 39180
(Also in Louisiana)
601-636-0583

Reconstructed forts and trenches evoke memories of the 47-day siege that ended in the surrender of the city on July 4, 1863. Victory gave the North control of the Mississippi River. The Civil War ironclad gunboat USS *Cairo* is on display.
Vicksburg National Cemetery—18,244 interments, 12,954 unidentified—is within the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established Feb. 21, 1899; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 4, 1963; Oct. 18, 1990.
Cemetery: Date of Civil War interments, 1866-1874. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: March 2, 1955.
Park acreage—1,625.27 Federal: 1,613.05 Nonfederal: 12.22.
Cemetery acreage—116.28, all federal.

Missouri

George Washington Carver National Monument
P.O. Box 38
Diamond, MO 64840
417-325-4151

The birthplace and childhood home of George Washington Carver, the famous black agronomist, educator, and humanitarian, includes the Carver family cemetery, native tallgrass prairie, woodlands, and streams.
Authorized July 14, 1943.
Acreage—210, all federal.

Harry S Truman
National Historic Site
223 North Main Street
Independence, MO 64050
816-254-9929

Harry S Truman, the 33rd President, called this Victorian structure at 219 North Delaware Street "home" from 1919 until his death in 1972. Constructed by Mrs. Truman's grandfather, it was known as the "Summer White House." The park includes the rest of the family compound: Mrs. Truman's two brothers' homes and the home of the President's aunt and cousins.
Established May 23, 1983. Boundary change: Oct. 2, 1989.
Acreage—1.41, all federal.

Jefferson
National Expansion Memorial
11 North 4th Street
St. Louis, MO 63102
314-425-4465

This park on St. Louis' Mississippi riverfront memorializes Thomas Jefferson and others who directed territorial expansion of the United States, as symbolized in Eero Saarinen's prize-winning, stainless steel gateway arch. Visitors may ascend the 630-foot-high arch. In the nearby courthouse Dred Scott sued for freedom in the historic slavery case.
Designated Dec. 20, 1935; authorized May 17, 1954. Boundary changes: Aug. 29, 1969; Aug. 26, 1992.
Acreage—90.96, all federal.

Ozark
National Scenic Riverways
P.O. Box 490
Van Buren, MO 63965
314-323-4236

The 134 miles of the Current and Jacks Fork rivers provide canoeing, tubing, fishing, and swimming opportunities. Nearly 100 springs pour thousands of gallons of clear, cold, water into the streams. Ozark culture is preserved throughout the area. This is the first national scenic river.
Authorized Aug. 27, 1964; established June 10, 1972.
Acreage—80,790.04 Federal: 61,330.62 Nonfederal: 19,459.42.

Ulysses S. Grant
National Historic Site
7400 Grant Street
St. Louis, MO 63123
314-842-1867

Ulysses S. Grant lived on this St. Louis County estate in the years before the Civil War.
Authorized Oct. 2, 1989.
Acreage—9.60, all federal.

Wilson's Creek
National Battlefield
Route 2, Box 75
Republic, MO 65738
417-732-2662

The battle here on Aug. 10, 1861, was the first major engagement west of the Mississippi. The Confederate failure here resulted in keeping Missouri in the Union. Major features include a new 5-mile automobile tour loop, the restored 1852 Ray House, and "Bloody Hill."
Authorized April 22, 1960, as national battlefield park; redesignated Dec. 16, 1970.
Acreage—1,749.91, all federal.

Montana

Big Hole
National Battlefield
P.O. Box 237
Wisdom, MT 59761
406-689-3155

Nez Perce Indians and U.S. Army troops fought here in 1877—a dramatic episode in the long struggle to confine the Nez Perce, and other Indians, to reservations.
Established by Executive Order as Big Hole Battlefield National Monument June 23, 1910; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to Big Hole National Battlefield May 17, 1963. Boundary changes: June 29, 1939; May 17, 1963; Dec. 1, 1971.
Acreage—655.61, all federal.

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 458
Fort Smith, MT 59035
(Also in Wyoming)
406-666-2412

Bighorn Lake, formed by Yellowtail Dam on the Bighorn River, extends 71 miles, including 55 miles through spectacular Bighorn Canyon. The Crow Indian Reservation borders a large part of the area.
Established by act of Congress Oct. 15, 1966.
Acreage—120,296.22 Federal: 68,484.59 Nonfederal: 51,811.63.

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site
(See North Dakota)

Glacier National Park
West Glacier, MT 59936
406-888-5441

With precipitous peaks ranging above 10,000 feet, this ruggedly beautiful land includes nearly 50 glaciers, numerous glacier-fed lakes and streams, a wide variety of wildflowers, and wildlife including grizzly bears and gray wolves.
Established May 11, 1910. Boundary changes: Feb. 10, 1912; Feb. 27, 1915; July 31, 1939; Dec. 13, 1944; April 11, 1972; Jan. 26, 1978. Authorized as part of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park May 2, 1932; proclaimed June 30, 1932. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—1,013,572.42 Federal: 1,012,998.55 Nonfederal: 573.87

Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site
P.O. Box 790
Deer Lodge, MT 59722
406-846-3388

This was the home ranch area of one of the largest and best known 19th-century range ranches in the country. The 90 historic structures serve as a living museum of the frontier cattle industry of the 1860s to 1930s.
Authorized Aug. 25, 1972. Boundary change: Aug. 31, 1981.
Acreage—1,498.38 Federal: 1,371.46 Nonfederal: 126.92.

Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument
P.O. Box 39
Crow Agency, MT 59022
406-638-2621

Troops of the 7th U.S. Cavalry clashed with Sioux and Northern Cheyenne Indians in the famous Battle of the Little Bighorn, June 25-26, 1876. Lt. Col. George A. Custer and all of the men of five companies under his immediate command, more than 260 soldiers, were killed. Custer National Cemetery, containing nearly 5,000 interments, lies within the park.
Established as a national cemetery by the Secretary of War Jan. 29, 1879, to protect graves of 7th Cavalry troopers buried there; proclaimed National Cemetery of Custer's Battlefield Reservation to include burials of other campaigns and wars Dec. 7, 1886; Reno-Benteen Battlefield added April 14, 1926; transferred from War Dept. July 1, 1940; redesignated Custer Battlefield National Monument March 22, 1946; renamed Dec. 10, 1991.
Acreage—765.34, all federal.

Nez Perce National Historical Park
(See Idaho)

Yellowstone National Park
(See Wyoming)

Nebraska

Agate Fossil Beds National Monument
P.O. Box 27
Gering, NE 69341
308-668-2211

This park was originally a working cattle ranch owned by Capt. James Cook and known as Agate Springs Ranch. The park features renowned quarries that contain numerous, well preserved mammal fossils from the Miocene Epoch and represent an important chapter in the evolution of mammals. The park's museum collection also contains more than 500 artifacts from the Cook Collection of Indian Artifacts. These items were given to Captain Cook by the Oglala Lakota Sioux and their leader, Chief Red Cloud, who visited the ranch each summer.
Authorized June 5, 1965.
Acreage—3,055.22 Federal: 2,737.52 Nonfederal: 317.70.

Homestead National Monument of America
Route 3, Box 47
Beatrice, NE 68310
402-223-3514

This park, which includes the 160-acre claim filed by Daniel Freeman under The Homestead Act of 1862, is a memorial to the pioneers who settled the Great West. Among the features are a typical homestead cabin, a restored frontier school, and more than 100 acres of tall grass prairie.
Authorized March 19, 1936. Boundary change: Sept. 25, 1970.
Acreage—195.11 Federal: 189.20 Nonfederal: 5.91.

Missouri National Recreational River
P.O. Box 591
O'Neill, NE 68763
402-336-3970

Two stretches of the Missouri River are protected here. The portion originally set aside, from Gavins Point Dam near Yankton, S.D., to Ponca, Neb., still exhibits the river's dynamic character in its islands, bars, chutes, and snags; it was authorized in 1978. The second portion includes the land located adjacent to the free-flowing segment between Lewis and Clark Lake and Lake Francis Case. This section was authorized in 1991 and represents one of the best natural landscapes associated with the river along its entire course. Native floodplain forest, tallgrass and mixed grass prairies, and the river provide habitats for several endangered bird and fish species. Recreational activities include fishing, hunting, and boating. The park also includes the lower 20 miles of the Niobrara River and 6 miles of Verdigre Creek. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, manages the river through a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978, with additional legislative action May 24, 1991. Length: 59 miles (original segment); 56 miles (1991 addition).
Acreage—undetermined.

Niobrara National Scenic Riverway
P.O. Box 591
O'Neill, NE 68763
402-336-3970

The upper portion of this river provides excellent canoeing. The river flows through a sparsely populated and very scenic area. The river's greatest feature is that it flows through an ecological crossroads, between eastern woodlands and western grasslands with the respective flora and fauna.
Authorized May 24, 1991. Length: 103 miles.
Acreage—undetermined

Scotts Bluff National Monument
P.O. Box 27
Gering, NE 69341
308-436-4340

Rising 800 feet above the valley floor, this massive promontory was a landmark on the Oregon Trail, associated with overland migration between 1843 and 1869 across the Great Plains.
Proclaimed Dec. 12, 1919. Boundary changes: May 9, 1924; June 1, 1932; Mar. 29, 1940; June 30, 1961.
Acreage—3,003.03 Federal: 2,935.95 Nonfederal: 67.08.

Nevada

Death Valley
National Monument
(See California)

Great Basin
National Park
Baker, NV 89311
702-234-7331

A remnant icefield on 13,063-foot Wheeler Peak, an ancient bristlecone pine forest, 75-foot limestone Lexington Arch, and the tunnels and decorated galleries of Lehman Caves are the major features.
Lehman Caves National Monument proclaimed January 24, 1922; transferred from the Forest Service, Aug. 10, 1933; incorporated in Great Basin National Park Oct. 27, 1986.
Acreage—77,100, all federal.

Lake Mead
National Recreation Area
601 Nevada Highway
Boulder City, NV 89005-2426
(Also in Arizona)
702-293-8920

Lake Mead, formed by Hoover Dam, and Lake Mohave, by Davis Dam, on the Colorado River comprise this first national recreation area established by an act of Congress.
Administered under cooperative agreements with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Oct. 13, 1936, and July 18, 1947. Name changed from Boulder Dam National Recreation Area Aug. 11, 1947. Established Oct. 8, 1964. Boundary change: Jan. 3, 1975.
Acreage—1,495,665.52 Federal: 1,468,952.15 Nonfederal: 26,713.37. Land area: 1,348,075.70.

New Hampshire

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Saint-Gaudens
National Historic Site
R.R. #3, Box 73
Cornish, NH 03745-9704
603-675-2175

The park includes the home, studios, and gardens of Augustus Saint-Gaudens, America's foremost sculptor of the late-19th and early 20th centuries. Original scultpure is on exhibit.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Established May 30, 1977. Boundary change: Oct. 31, 1976.
Acreage—148.23 Federal: 141.20 Nonfederal: 7.03.

New Jersey

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Delaware
National Scenic River
(See Pennsylvania)

Delaware Water Gap
National Recreation Area
(See Pennsylvania)

The light bulb and its inventor . . .

Edison
National Historic Site
Main St. and Lakeside Ave.
West Orange, NJ 07052
201-736-0550

Thomas Edison's laboratory and his residence, Glenmont, were home to the inventor from 1887 until 1931. At his "Invention Factory" he developed the phonograph, invented the movie camera, and earned 500 patents. The complex includes his chemistry lab, machine shop and library.
Edison Home National Historic Site designated Dec. 6, 1955; Edison Laboratory National Monument proclaimed July 14, 1956; areas combined as Edison National Historic Site Sept. 5, 1962. Boundary changes: Sept. 5, 1962; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—21.25, all federal.

Gateway
National Recreation Area
(See New York)

Great Egg Harbor
Scenic and
Recreational River
c/o Mid-Atlantic Region
National Park Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
215-597-1582

Running through or along the famous Pine Barrens of southern New Jersey, this river includes many of the Great Egg Harbor River's tributaries. The river is the largest canoeing river in the Barrens and is near the urban centers of Philadelphia, Trenton, Camden, and Wilmington.
Authorized Oct. 27, 1992. Length: 129 miles.
Acreage—undetermined.

Morristown
National Historical Park
Washington Place
Morristown, NJ 07960
201-539-2085

Morristown was quarters for the Continental Army during two critical winters—Jan. 1777 and 1779-80. The park includes the Ford Mansion, Jockey Hollow, and Fort Nonsense.
Authorized March 2, 1933. Boundary changes: June 6, 1953; Sept. 18, 1964; Oct. 26, 1974; Oct. 21, 197; Oct. 4, 1991.
Acreage—1,683.61 Federal: 1,682.83 Nonfederal: 0.78.

Statue of Liberty
National Monument
(See New York)

a stone wall and a pot . . . the range of history preserved in the park system.

New Mexico

Aztec Ruins
National Monument
P.O. Box 640
Aztec, NM 87410
505-334-6174

Ruins of this large 12th-century Pueblo Indian community have been partially excavated and stabilized.
Proclaimed Jan. 24, 1923. Boundary changes: July 2, 1928; Dec. 19, 1930; May 27, 1948; October 28, 1988.
Acreage—319.47 Federal: 27.14 Nonfederal: 292.33.

Bandelier
National Monument
HCR 1, Box 1
Suite 15
Los Alamos, NM 87544
505-672-3861

On the canyon-slashed slopes of the Pajarito Plateau are the ruins of many cliff houses of 13th-century Pueblo Indians.
Proclaimed Feb. 11, 1916; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Feb. 25, 1932. Boundary changes: Feb. 25, 1932; Jan. 9, 1961; May 27, 1963; Oct. 21, 1976; Feb. 8, 1977. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—32,737.20, all federal. Wilderness area: 23,267.

Capulin Volcano
National Monument
P.O. Box 40
Capulin, NM 88414
505-278-2201

This symmetrical cinder cone is an interesting example of a geologically recent, inactive volcano.
Proclaimed Aug. 9, 1916, as Capulin Mountain National Monument; name changed Dec. 31, 1987. Boundary change: Sept. 3, 1962.
Acreage—792.84, all federal.

Carlsbad Caverns
National Park
3225 National Parks Highway
Carlsbad, NM 88220
505-785-2232

This series of connected caverns, with one of the world's largest underground chambers, has countless formations. The park contains 80 separate caves, including the Nation's deepest—1,593 feet—and fourth longest.
Proclaimed Carlsbad Cave National Monument Oct. 25, 1923; established as Carlsbad Caverns National Park May 14, 1930. Boundary changes: Feb. 21, 1933; May 4, 1934; Feb. 3, 1939; Dec. 30, 1963; Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—46,766.45 Federal: 46,427.26 Nonfederal: 339.19. Wilderness area: 33,125.

Chaco Culture National Historical Park
Star Route 4, Box 6500
Bloomfield, NM 87413
505-988-6716

The canyon, with hundreds of smaller ruins, contains 13 major Indian ruins unsurpassed in the United States, representing the highest point of Pueblo pre-Columbian civilization. Proclaimed Chaco Canyon National Monument Mar. 11, 1907; redesignated and renamed Dec. 19, 1980. Boundary changes: Jan. 10, 1928; Dec. 19, 1980. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 8, 1987.
Acreage—33,974.29 Federal: 31,084.74 Nonfederal: 2,889.55.

El Malpais National Monument
P.O. Box 939
Grants, NM 87020
505-285-5406

El Malpais—"the badlands" in Spanish—is a spectacular volcanic area, featuring spatter cones, a 17 mile-long lava tube system, and ice caves. The area is also rich in ancient Pueblo Indian history and features diverse ecosystems.
Established Dec. 31, 1987.
Acreage—114,272.09 Federal: 102,766.84 Nonfederal: 11,505.25.

El Morro National Monument
Route 2, Box 43
Ramah, NM 87321-9603
505-783-4226

"Inscription Rock" is a soft sandstone monolith, rising 200 feet above the valley floor, on which are carved hundreds of inscriptions. The monument also includes pre-Columbian petroglyphs and Pueblo Indian ruins.
Proclaimed Dec. 8, 1906. Boundary changes: June 18, 1917; June 14, 1950.
Acreage—1,278.72 Federal: 1,039.92 Nonfederal: 238.80.

Fort Union National Monument
Watrous, NM 87753
505-425-8025

Three U.S. Army forts were built on this site—a key supply point on the Santa Fe Trail. The largest visible network of Santa Fe Trail ruts can be seen here.
Established June 28, 1954.
Acreage—720.60. all federal.

Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument
Route 11, Box 100
Silver City, NM 88061
505-536-9344

These well-preserved cliff dwellings were inhabited from about AD 1280 to the early 1300s.
Proclaimed Nov. 16, 1907; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: April 17, 1962. Forest Service resumed administration of National Park Service area April 28, 1975.
Acreage—533.13. all federal.

Pecos National Historical Park
P.O. Drawer 418
Pecos, NM 87522
505-757-6414

The park is a site of exceptional historic and archeological importance. Its strategic location between the Great Plains and the Rio Grande Valley has made it the focus of the region's 10,000 years of human history. The park preserves the ruins of the great Pecos pueblo, a major trade center and the ruins of two Spanish colonial missions dating from the 17th and 18th centuries. It also contains sites relating to the Santa Fe Trail. The Glorieta Unit protects key sites associated with the 1862 Civil War Battle of Glorieta Pass—a watershed event that ended the Confederate attempt to carry the war into the west. Two miles of pristine riparian habitat on the Pecos River are also protected.
Authorized as Pecos National Monument June 28, 1965; redesignated June 27, 1990. Boundary changes: Oct. 21, 1976; June 27, 1990; Nov. 8, 1990.
Acreage—6,576.93 Federal: 451.70 Nonfederal: 6,125.23.

Petroglyph National Monument
123 Fourth Street SW
Albuquerque, NM 87102
505-766-8375

More than 15,000 prehistoric and historic Native American and Hispanic petroglyphs (images carved in rock) stretch 17 miles along Albuquerque's West Mesa escarpment.
Associated archeological sites provide important chapters in a 12,000-year-long story of human life in the Albuquerque area.
Authorized June 27, 1990. Owned and managed jointly by the National Park Service, City of Albuquerque, and State of New Mexico.
Acreage—5,188.36 Federal: 671.36 Nonfederal: 4,517.

Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument
P.O. Box 496
Mountainair, NM 87036
505-847-2585

This park preserves and interprets the best remaining examples of 17th-century Spanish Franciscan mission churches and conventos remaining in the United States. The park preserves four of the six surviving 17th-century mission churches in the U.S. and three of the largest Pueblo Indian villages, which represent cultural traditions extending at least 7,000 years into the past, including the division between Anazasi and Mogollon culture areas. The Salinas sites have been abandoned since the 1670s.
Proclaimed Gran Quivira National Monument Nov. 1, 1909; name changed to Salinas National Monument and area enlarged Dec. 19, 1980; two state monuments absorbed Nov. 2, 1981; name changed Oct. 28, 1988. Boundary changes: Nov. 25, 1919; Dec. 19, 1980.
Acreage—1,100.64 Federal: 934.43 Nonfederal: 166.21.

White Sands National Monument
P.O. Box 1086
Holloman AFB, NM 88330
505-479-6124

The park contains a significant portion of the world's largest gypsum dunefield. The glistening white dunes rise 60 feet high and cover 275 square miles. Small animals have adapted to this harsh environment by developing light, protective coloration. Plants also have adapted, elongating their stems to remain atop the ever-shifting dunes.
Proclaimed Jan. 18, 1933. Boundary changes: Nov. 28, 1934; Aug. 29, 1938; June 6, 1942; June 24, 1953; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—143,732.92 Federal: 143,322.79 Nonfederal: 410.13.

Zuni-Cibola National Historical Park
c/o Southwest Region
National Park Service
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728
505-988-6012

The park was established to preserve and protect the historical, archeological, and cultural sites associated with the Zuni Tribe throughout its 1,700-year history. Its Anasazi, Mogollon, and Hohokam roots, the momentous encounter of the Zuni people with the 1540 Coronado Expedition, and the unique contribution of Zuni culture will be interpreted if the Zuni tribe consents to a leasehold agreement. The park is authorized but not established.
Authorized Oct. 31, 1988.
Acreage—800, all nonfederal.

New York

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Castle Clinton
National Monument
Manhattan Sites
National Park Service
26 Wall Street
New York, NY 10005
212-344-7220

Built 1808-11, this structure served as a defense for New York harbor, an entertainment center, and an immigration depot through which more than 8 million people entered the United States from 1855 to 1890. It is located in Battery Park.
Authorized Aug. 12, 1946.
Acreage—1, all federal.

Delaware
National Scenic River
(See Pennsylvania)

Eleanor Roosevelt
National Historic Site
519 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538
914-229-9115

Mrs. Roosevelt used Val-Kill as a personal retreat from her busy life. Val-Kill Cottage is the focal point of the historic site. It was originally built as a factory building for Val-Kill Industries and was converted to a home by Eleanor Roosevelt in 1937. Stone Cottage was built for her by FDR in 1925. The pastoral setting includes fields, trees, swamps, and ponds.
Authorized May 27, 1977.
Acreage—180.50, all federal.

Federal Hall
National Memorial
Manhattan Sites
National Park Service
26 Wall Street
New York, NY 10005
212-264-8711

This graceful building is on the site of the original Federal Hall where the trial of John Peter Zenger, involving freedom of the press, was held in 1735; the Stamp Act Congress convened, 1765; the Second Continental Congress met, 1785; Washington took the oath as first U.S. President, and the Bill of Rights was adopted, 1789. Present building was completed in 1842. The statue of Washington is by John Quincy Adams Ward.
Designated as Federal Hall Memorial National Historic Site May 26, 1939; changed to Federal Hall National Memorial Aug. 11, 1955.
Acreage—0.45, all federal.

Fire Island
National Seashore
120 Laurel Street
Patchogue, NY 11772-3596
516-289-4810

Ocean-washed beaches, dunes, Fire Island Light, and the nearby estate of William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, make this park a blend of recreation, preservation, and conservation. Located only one hour east of New York City, the park is a world apart from the bustling communities surrounding it.
Authorized Sept. 11, 1964. Boundary changes: Oct. 9, 1965; Nov. 10, 1978. Established Sept. 11, 1984. Wilderness designated Dec. 23, 1980.
Acreage—19,578.55 Federal: 6,234.50 Nonfederal: 13,344.05. Land area: 16,486.43. Wilderness area: 1,363.

Fort Stanwix
National Monument
112 E. Park Street
Rome, NY 13440
315-336-2090

The American stand here in August 1777 was a major factor in repulsing the British invasion from Canada. The fort was also the site of the treaty of Fort Stanwix with the Iroquois Nov. 5, 1768. The current fort is a complete reconstruction.
Authorized Aug. 21, 1935; acquisition completed, 1973.
Acreage—15.52, all federal.

Gateway
National Recreation Area
Floyd Bennett Field, Bldg. 69
Brooklyn, NY 11234
(Also in New Jersey)
718-338-3687

With more than 26,000 acres of marshes, wildlife sanctuaries, recreational and athletic facilities, miles of sandy beaches, indoor and outdoor classrooms, picnicking and camping areas as well as historic structures, old military installations, airfields, a lighthouse and adjacent waters around New York harbor, this park offers urban residents in two states a wide range of recreational opportunities and educational perspectives all year long. Gateway and Golden Gate in San Francisco were the first urban recreation areas.
Established Oct. 27, 1972.
Acreage—26,310.93 Federal: 20,375.87 Nonfederal: 5,935.06.

General Grant
National Memorial
122nd St. and Riverside Dr.
New York, NY 10027
212-666-1640

This memorial to Ulysses S. Grant, the Union commander who brought the Civil War to an end, includes the tombs of General and Mrs. Grant. As the President of the United States (1869-77), Grant signed the act establishing the first national park, Yellowstone, March 1, 1872.
Dedicated April 27, 1897. Legislature in 1956 approved transfer by Grant Monument Association and the City of New York to federal ownership; accepted by Congress, Aug. 14, 1958; placed under National Park Service, May 1, 1959.
Acreage—0.76, all federal.

Hamilton Grange
National Memorial
287 Convent Avenue
New York, NY 10031
212-283-5154

The Grange, named after his grandfather's estate in Scotland, was the home of Alexander Hamilton, American statesman and first Secretary of the Treasury.
Authorized April 27, 1962.
Acreage—0.11, all federal.

Home of Franklin D.
Roosevelt
National Historic Site
519 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538
914-229-9115

Springwood was the birthplace, lifetime residence, and "Summer White House" of the 32nd President. The gravesites of President and Mrs. Roosevelt are in the Rose Garden.
Designated Jan. 15, 1944. A Joint Resolution of Congress, July 18, 1939, authorized acceptance by the Federal Government of title to any part of Hyde Park Estate donated to the United States. Full title to property accepted Nov. 21, 1945. Boundary changes: Oct. 23, 1952; Nov. 2, 1964; Jan. 23, 1974; March 3, 1975; and June 7, 1984.
Acreage—290.34, all federal.

Martin Van Buren
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 545
Kinderhook, NY 12106
518-758-9689

Lindenwald was the retirement home of Martin Van Buren, eighth President of the United States, and one of the principal architects of the Democratic Party. The mansion has been restored to its appearance during Van Buren's time.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—39.58 Federal: 38.50 Nonfederal: 1.08.

Sagamore Hill
National Historic Site
20 Sagamore Hill Road
Oyster Bay, NY 11771
516-922-4788

This estate was the home of Theodore Roosevelt from 1886 until his death in 1919. Used as the "Summer White House" 1901-08, it contains original furnishings. The Old Orchard Museum is on the grounds.
Authorized July 25, 1962.
Acreage—83.02, all federal.

Saint Paul's Church National Historic Site
897 South Columbus Avenue
Mount Vernon, NY 10550
914-667-4116

This 18th-century church is associated with the trial of John Peter Zenger and the fight for freedom of the press. The church was completed in 1787. The Bill of Rights museum occupies the former parish hall.
Designated July 5, 1943. Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—6.13, all federal.

Saratoga National Historical Park
648 Route 32
Stillwater, NY 12170
518-664-9821

The American victory here over the British in 1777 was the turning point of the Revolution and one of the decisive battles in world history. Maj. Gen. Philip Schuyler's country home and the 154-foot Saratoga monument are nearby.
Authorized June 1, 1938. Boundary change: Jan. 12, 1983.
Acreage—3,392.82 Federal: 2,847.66 Nonfederal: 545.16.

Statue of Liberty National Monument
Liberty Island
New York, NY 10004
(Also in New Jersey)
212-363-3200

The famous 152-foot copper statue bearing the torch of freedom was a gift of the French people in 1886 to commemorate the alliance of the two nations in the American Revolution. Designed by Frederick Bartholdi, the statue came to symbolize freedom for immigrants. A museum contains exhibits on the Statue of Liberty and immigration. Ellis Island was reopened to the public in 1990 as the country's only museum devoted entirely to immigration. The three-story main building on the northern portion of the 27.5-acre island contains exhibits, graphic displays, and films telling the story of the nearly 15 million immigrants who were processed through this major immigration station.
Proclaimed Oct. 15, 1924; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Sept. 7, 1937; May 11, 1965. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 31, 1984.
Acreage—58.38, all federal.

Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site
28 E. 20th Street
New York, NY 10003
212-260-1616

The 26th President was born in a brownstone house here on Oct. 27, 1858. Demolished in 1916, it was reconstructed and rededicated in 1923 and furnished by the President's widow and sisters.
Authorized July 25, 1962.
Acreage—0.11, all federal.

Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural National Historic Site
641 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14202
716-884-0095

Theodore Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States on Sept. 14, 1901, here in the Ansley Wilcox House after the assassination of President William McKinley.
Authorized Nov. 2, 1966.
Acreage—1.03, all federal.

Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River
(See Pennsylvania)

Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site
519 Albany Post Road
Hyde Park, NY 12538
914-229-9115

This palatial mansion is a fine example of homes built by 19th-century millionaires. This particular home was constructed by Frederick W. Vanderbilt, a grandson of Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Designated Dec. 18, 1940.
Acreage—211.65, all federal.

Statue of Liberty National Monument

Women's Rights National Historical Park
P.O. Box 70
Seneca Falls, NY 13148
315-568-2991

Located in Seneca Falls, this park commemorates women's struggle for equal rights and includes the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, the site of the first Women's Rights Convention in 1848, the Elizabeth Cady Stanton home, the M'Clintock House where the Declaration of Rights and Sentiments was written, and other sites related to notable early women's rights activists.
Authorized Dec. 8, 1980.
Acreage—5.73 Federal: 2.99 Nonfederal: 2.74.

North Carolina

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(see Maine)

Blue Ridge Parkway
200 BB&T Building
One Pack Square
Asheville, NC 28801
(Also in Virginia)
704-271-4779

Following the crest of the Blue Ridge Mountains, this scenic 470-mile parkway averages 3,000 feet above sea level and embraces several large recreational and natural history areas and Appalachian cultural sites.
Initial construction funds allocated under authority of National Industrial Recovery Act June 16, 1933; act establishing parkway under National Park Service June 30, 1936. Boundary changes: June 30, 1961; Oct. 9, 1968.
Acreage—87,782.01 Federal: 79,055.52 Nonfederal: 8,726.49.

Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Route 1, Box 675
Manteo, NC 27954
919-473-2111

Beaches, migratory waterfowl, fishing, and points of historical interest are special features of the first national seashore.
Authorized Aug. 17, 1937; established by secretarial order Jan. 12, 1953. Its lands include 5,915-acre Pea Island National Wildlife Refuge, administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior.
Acreage—30,319.43 Federal: 30,318.88 Nonfederal: 0.55. Land area: 26,326.24.

Cape Lookout National Seashore
131 Charles Street
Harkers Island, NC 28531
919-728-2250

This series of undeveloped barrier islands extends 55 miles along the lower Outer Banks embracing beaches, dunes, historic Portsmouth Village, and Cape Lookout Lighthouse. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1986.
Authorized March 10, 1966. Boundary changes: Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—28,243.36 Federal: 25,173.62 Nonfederal: 3,069.74. Land area: 8,741.

Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site
1928 Little River Road
Flat Rock, NC 28731
704-693-4178

Connemara was the farm home of the noted poet-author for the last 22 years of his life.
Authorized Oct. 17, 1968; established Oct. 27, 1972; opened May 11, 1974.
Acreage—263.52, all federal.

Fort Raleigh National Historic Site
c/o Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Route 1, Box 675
Manteo, NC 27954
919-473-5772

The first English settlement in North America was attempted here (1585-87). The fate of Sir Walter Raleigh's "Lost Colony" remains a mystery.
Designated April 5, 1941. Boundary change: Aug. 7, 1961; Aug. 17, 1961; Nov. 16, 1990.
Acreage—512.93 Federal: 245.25 Nonfederal: 267.68.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park
(See Tennessee)

Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
P.O. Box 9806
Greensboro, NC 27429
910-288-1776

The battle fought here on March 15, 1781, opened the campaign that led to Yorktown and the end of the Revolution.
Established March 2, 1917; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—220.25, all federal.

Moores Creek National Battlefield
P.O. Box 69
Currie, NC 28435
919-283-5591

The battle on Feb. 27, 1776, between North Carolina Patriots and Loyalists, is commemorated here. The patriot victory notably advanced the revolutionary cause in the South.
Established June 2, 1926, as a national military park; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Sept. 8, 1980. Boundary changes: Sept. 27, 1944; Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—86.52, all federal.

Wright Brothers National Memorial
c/o Cape Hatteras National Seashore, Route 1, Box 675
Manteo, NC 27954
919-441-7430

The first sustained flight in a heavier-than-air machine was made here by Wilbur and Orville Wright on Dec. 17, 1903.
Authorized as Kill Devil Hill Monument National Memorial March 2, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Dec. 4, 1953. Boundary change: June 23, 1959.
Acreage—431.40 Federal: 424.77 Nonfederal: 6.63.

North Dakota

Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site
R.R. 3 Box 71
Williston, ND 58801
(Also in Montana)
701-572-9083

The trading post that stood here was the principal fur-trading depot in the Upper Missouri River region, 1829-67. Fort Union served the Dakotas, Montana, and the Prairie Provinces.
Authorized June 20, 1966. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—442.45 Federal: 392.16 Nonfederal: 50.29.

Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site
P.O. Box 9
Stanton, ND 58571
701-745-3300

The park contains remnants of historic and prehistoric American Indian villages, last occupied in 1845 by the Hidatsa and Mandan. The site contains an array of artifacts of Plains Indian culture.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974. Boundary change: Oct. 15, 1990.
Acreage—1,758.35 Federal: 1,593.65 Nonfederal: 164.70.

Theodore Roosevelt National Park
P.O. Box 7
Medora, ND 58645
701-623-4466

The park includes scenic badlands along the Little Missouri River and part of Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch.
Established as Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park April 25, 1947; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: June 10, 1948; June 12, 1948; March 24, 1956; Nov. 6, 1963; Nov. 10, 1978. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—70,446.59 Federal: 69,701.71 Nonfederal: 744.88. Wilderness area: 29,920.

Ohio

Cuyahoga Valley National Recreation Area
15610 Vaughn Road
Brecksville, OH 44141
216-650-4636

This recreation area links the urban centers of Cleveland and Akron, preserving the rural character of the Cuyahoga River Valley.
Authorized Dec. 27, 1974. Established June 26, 1975. Boundary changes: Oct. 21, 1976; Nov. 10, 1978; Nov. 6, 1986.
Acreage—32,524.76 Federal: 17,296.88 Nonfederal: 15,227.88.

Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park
P.O. Box 9280
Wright Brothers Station
Dayton, OH 45409
513-223-0020

Established in Dayton Ohio, to preserve the area's aviation heritage associated with Wilbur and Orville Wright and the invention and development of aviation and to honor the life and work of poet Paul Laurence Dunbar, a black friend and classmate of the Wright brothers. The park includes a bicycle shop, print shop, the Wright 1905 Flyer, the flying field at which many aviation developments occurred, and the Dunbar House State Memorial.
Authorized Oct. 16, 1992.
Acreage—undetermined.

Hopewell Culture National Historical Park
16062 State Route 104
Chillicothe, OH 45601-8694
614-774-1125

Finely crafted artifacts of the Hopewell Culture (200 B.C. to A.D. 500) show that highly skilled artisans used an extensive trade network east of the Rocky Mountains. The 23 burial mounds at Mound City Group and large geometric earthworks represent a major prehistoric construction effort which provides an insight into the social, ceremonial, political, and economic life of the Hopewell people.
Proclaimed as Mound City Group National Monument March 2, 1923; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; renamed and redesignated May 27, 1992. Boundary changes: April 3, 1952; Dec. 28, 1980; June 21, 1983; Jan. 8, 1990; Oct. 31, 1990; May 27, 1992.
Acreage—1,032.20 Federal: 270.20 Nonfederal: 762.

James A. Garfield National Historic Site
8095 Mentor Avenue
Mentor, OH 44060
216-255-8722

This site preserves property associated with the life of the 20th President. The site is currently managed by a private organization and is open to the public.
Authorized Dec. 28, 1980.
Acreage—7.82, all federal.

Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial
P.O. Box 549
93 Delaware Avenue
Put-in-Bay, OH 43456
419-285-2184

Commodore Oliver H. Perry won the greatest naval battle of the War of 1812 on Lake Erie. The memorial—the world's most massive Doric column—was constructed in 1912-15 "to inculcate the lessons of international peace by arbitration and disarmament." It was designed by Joseph Freedlander.
Constructed 1912-15 with funds from Federal Government and 9 states. Established June 2, 1936, as national monument; redesignated Oct. 26, 1972. Boundary changes: Oct. 26, 1972; Aug. 16, 1978.
Acreage—25.38 Federal: 24.97 Nonfederal: 0.41.

William Howard Taft National Historic Site
2038 Auburn Avenue
Cincinnati, OH 45219
513-684-3262

William Howard Taft, the only person to serve as both President (1909-13) and Chief Justice of the United States (1921-30), was born and raised in this restored home.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1969. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—3.07 Federal: 1.70 Nonfederal: 1.37.

Oklahoma

Chickasaw
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 201
Sulphur, OK 73086
405-622-3165

The park is named to honor the Chickasaw Indian Nation, the original occupants of this land. The partially forested, rolling hills of south-central Oklahoma and its springs, streams, and lakes are the setting for swimming, boating, and fishing as well as picnicking, camping, and hiking. The Travertine Nature Center offers nature study for both organized school groups and casual visitors. Many people come to drink the water from several mineral springs.
Authorized as Sulphur Springs Reservation July 1, 1902; redesignated as Platt National Park, June 29, 1906. Combined with Arbuckle NRA and additional lands and redesignated, March 17, 1976. Boundary changes: April 21, 1904; June 18, 1940; March 17, 1976; Dec. 9, 1991.
Acreage—9,930.95 Federal: 9,926.45 Nonfederal: 4.50. Water area: 2,409.

Fort Smith
National Historic Site
(See Arkansas)

Oregon

Crater Lake National Park
P.O. Box 7
Crater Lake, OR 97604
503-594-2211

Crater Lake is world known for its deep blue color. It lies within the caldera of Mt. Mazama, a volcano of the Cascade Range that erupted about 7,700 years ago. The mountain collapsed, forming a caldera. Annual rain and melting snow gradually filled it. Currently, evaporation and seepage balance annual precipitation and the present level is relatively constant. Its greatest depth of 1,932 feet makes it the deepest lake in the United States.
Established May 22, 1902. Boundary changes: June 7, 1924; May 14, 1932; Dec. 19, 1980; Sept. 8, 1982.
Acreage—183,224.05 Federal: 183,223.77 Nonfederal: 0.28.

Fort Clatsop
National Memorial
Route 3, Box 604-FC
Astoria, OR 97103
503-861-2471

Having reached the Pacific Ocean, the Lewis and Clark Expedition camped here in the winter of 1805-06. The knowledge they acquired during the 2½-year expedition was of immense importance to the Westward Movement.
Authorized May 29, 1958. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—125.20, all federal.

John Day Fossil Beds
National Monument
420 W. Main Street
John Day, OR 97845
503-987-2333

Within the scenic John Day River valley is a well-preserved fossil record of plants and animals. This remarkably complete record, spanning more than 40 of the 65 million years of the Age of Mammals, is world-renowned.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—14,014.10 Federal: 11,022.19 Nonfederal: 2,991.91.

Nez Perce
National Historical Park
(see Idaho)

Oregon Caves
National Monument
19000 Caves Highway
Cave Junction, OR 97523
503-592-2100

Groundwater dissolving marble bedrock formed these cave passages and intricate flowstone formations.
Proclaimed July 12, 1909; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—487.98 Federal: 484.03 Nonfederal: 3.95.

Pennsylvania

Allegheny Portage Railroad
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 189
Cresson, PA 16630
814-886-6100

Traces of the first railroad crossing of the Allegheny Mountains can still be seen here. An inclined plane railroad, it permitted transportation of passengers and freight over the mountains, providing a critical link in the Pennsylvania Mainline Canal system and with the West. Built between 1831 and 1834, it was abandoned by 1857.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,246.97 Federal: 955.93 Nonfederal: 291.04.

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Delaware
National Scenic River
c/o Delaware Water Gap
National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324
(Also in New Jersey)
717-588-2435

This river flows 41 miles through the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. Swimming, boating, and fishing opportunities are available.
Established Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,973.33, all nonfederal.

Delaware Water Gap
National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324
(Also in New Jersey)
717-588-2435

This scenic area preserves relatively unspoiled land on both the New Jersey and Pennsylvania sides of the middle Delaware River. The river segment flows through the famous gap in the Appalachian Mountains. The park sponsors a craft village and several environmental education centers.
Authorized Sept. 1, 1965. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978; April 15, 1981; May 15, 1985; July 16, 1987; July 10, 1991.
Acreage—67,204.92 Federal: 55,161.57 Nonfederal: 12,043.35.

Edgar Allan Poe
National Historic Site
532 North 7th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19123
215-597-8780

The life and work of this gifted American author are portrayed in this three-building complex at 532 N. Seventh Street where Poe lived, 1843-44.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Established Aug. 14, 1980.
Acreage—0.52, all federal.

Eisenhower
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 1080
Gettysburg, PA 17325
717-334-1124

This was the only home ever owned by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and his wife, Mamie. It served as a refuge when he was President and as a retirement home after he left office.
Designated Nov. 27, 1967; authorized by act of Congress Dec. 2, 1969. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—690.46, all federal.

Fort Necessity National Battlefield
The National Pike
R.D. 2, Box 528
Farmington, PA 15437
412-329-5512

Colonial troops commanded by Col. George Washington, then 22 years old, were defeated here in the opening battle of the French and Indian War on July 3, 1754. The park includes the nearby monument to Maj. Gen. Edward Braddock and the early 19th-century Mount Washington Tavern and Jumonville Glen, site of the first skirmishes of the French and Indian War, May 28, 1754.
Established as national battlefield site March 4, 1931; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Aug. 10, 1961. Boundary change: Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—902.80 Federal: 894.47 Nonfederal: 8.33.

Friendship Hill National Historic Site
R.D. 1, Box 149A
Point Marion, PA 15474
412-725-9190

This home on the Monongahela River near Point Marion, Pa., belonged to Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, 1801-13, under Presidents Jefferson and Madison.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—674.56 Federal: 661.44 Nonfederal: 13.12.

Gettysburg National Military Park
P.O. Box 1080
Gettysburg, PA 17325
717-334-1124

The great Civil War battle fought here July 1-3, 1863, repulsed the second Confederate invasion of the North. Gettysburg National Cemetery—more than 7,000 interments, 1,668 unidentified—adjoins the park. At the dedication of the cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln delivered his timeless Gettysburg Address.
Park: Established Feb. 11, 1895; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: Jan. 31, 1948; July 31, 1953; April 1, 1974.
Cemetery: Beginning of Civil War interments, Oct. 1863. Placed under War Dept. July 14, 1870. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: June 19, 1948; Aug. 17, 1990.
Park acreage—5,733.05 Federal: 3,953.73 Nonfederal: 1,779.32. Cemetery acreage—20.58, all federal.

Hopewell Furnace National Historic Site
2 Mark Bird Lane
Elverson, PA 19520
215-582-8773

This is one of the finest examples of a rural American 19th-century iron plantation. The buildings include a blast furnace, the ironmaster's mansion, and auxiliary structures. Hopewell Furnace was founded in 1771 by Mark Bird, the first ironmaster. The furnace operated until 1883.
Designated Hopewell Village National Historic Site Aug. 3, 1938; named changed Sept. 19, 1985. Boundary changes: June 6, 1942; July 24, 1946.
Acreage—848.06, all federal.

Independence National Historical Park
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
215-597-8787

The park includes structures and sites in central Philadelphia associated with the American Revolution and the founding of the United States: Independence Hall, Congress Hall, Old City Hall, the Liberty Bell Pavilion, the First and Second Banks of the United States, Franklin Court, and others.
Authorized June 28, 1948. Established July 4, 1956. On March 16, 1959, incorporated Philadelphia Custom House (Second Bank of the United States), which had been designated a national historic site May 26, 1939. Other boundary changes: Aug. 21, 1958; Aug. 27, 1958; March 7, 1959; June 23, 1959; Sept. 14, 1959; Aug. 21, 1964; Oct. 26, 1974. Independence Hall designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 24, 1979.
Acreage—44.85 Federal: 41.87 Nonfederal: 2.98.

Johnstown Flood National Memorial
c/o Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site
P.O. Box 189
Cresson, PA 16630
814-495-4643

A total of 2,209 people died in the Johnstown Flood of 1889, caused by a break in the South Fork Dam. Clara Barton successfully led the Red Cross in its first disaster relief effort.
Authorized Aug. 31, 1964. Boundary changes: April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—164.12 Federal: 155.37 Nonfederal: 8.75.

Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
(See Maryland)

Steamtown National Historic Site
150 South
Washington Avenue
Scranton, PA 18503
717-961-2033

The former Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad yard, including the remains of the historic roundhouse, switchyard, associated buildings, 29 steam locomotives, 78 passenger, freight, and work cars are being restored and preserved to interpret the story of early-20th-century steam railroading in America.
Authorized Oct. 30, 1986.
Acreage—62.48, all nonfederal.

Thaddeus Kosciuszko National Memorial
c/o Independence National Historical Park
313 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106
215-597-9618

The life and work of this Polish-born patriot and hero of the American Revolution are commemorated at 301 Pine Street, Philadelphia.
Authorized Oct. 21, 1972.
Acreage—0.02, all federal.

Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River
P.O. Box C
Narrowsburg, NY 12764
(Also in New York)
717-729-7135

This is a 73.4-mile stretch of free-flowing river between Hancock and Sparrow Bush, N.Y., along the Pennsylvania-New York border. Public fishing and boating access are provided. The area also is home to the Roebling Bridge, believed to be the oldest, existing, wire cable suspension bridge. The Zane Grey home and museum are also here.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—75,000 Federal: 14.45 Nonfederal: 74,985.55.

Valley Forge National Historical Park
P.O. Box 953
Valley Forge, PA 19481
215-783-1000

Site of the Continental Army's winter encampment, 1777-78, the park contains General Washington's headquarters, original earthworks, a variety of monuments and markers, and re-creations of log buildings and cannon.
Authorized July 4, 1976. Boundary change: June 28, 1980.
Acreage—3,468.06 Federal: 2,960.21 Nonfederal: 507.85.

Puerto Rico

San Juan National Historic Site
P.O. Box 712
Old San Juan, PR 00902
809-729-6777

These massive masonry fortifications, oldest in the territorial limits of the United States, were begun by the Spaniards in the 16th century to protect a strategic harbor guarding the sea lanes to the New World.
Designated Feb. 14, 1949. Boundary change: Sept. 29, 1976.
Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 9, 1983.
Acreage—75.13 Federal: 53.20 Nonfederal: 21.93.

Rhode Island

Roger Williams National Memorial
282 North Main Street
Providence, RI 02903
401-521-7266

This memorial is a landscaped urban park on the site of the founding of Providence by Roger Williams in 1636. Williams guaranteed religious freedom to all faiths.
Authorized Oct. 22, 1965.
Acreage—4.56, all federal.

South Carolina

Charles Pinckney National Historic Site
c/o Fort Sumter
National Monument
1214 Middle Street
Sullivans Island, SC 29482
803-883-3123

Charles Pinckey, 1757-1824, fought in the Revolutionary War and became one of the principal framers of the Constitution. He served as Governor of South Carolina, a member of both the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, and was President Thomas Jefferson's minister to Spain. Part of his Snee Farm is preserved here. UNDERGOING RESTORATION.
Authorized Sept. 8, 1988.
Acreage—21.35, all federal.

Congaree Swamp National Monument
200 Caroline Sims Road
Hopkins, SC 29061
803-776-4396

Congaree Swamp contains the last significant tract of southern bottomland hardwood forest in the U.S. It is home to a rich diversity of plant and animal species associated with an alluvial floodplain. Several national and state record trees are located within the park.
Authorized Oct. 18, 1976. Boundary change: Oct. 24, 1988. Wilderness designated Oct. 24, 1988. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1983.
Acreage—22,200 Federal: 19,940.45 Nonfederal: 2,259.55. Wilderness area: 15,000.

Cowpens National Battlefield
P.O. Box 308
Chesnee, SC 29323
803-461-2828

Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan won a decisive Revolutionary War victory here over British Lt. Col. Banastre Tarleton on Jan. 17, 1781.
Established as national battlefield site March 4, 1929; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated April 11, 1972. Boundary changes: July 18, 1958; April 11, 1972.
Acreage—841.56 Federal: 788.71 Nonfederal: 52.85.

Fort Sumter National Monument
1214 Middle Street
Sullivans Island, SC 29482
803-883-3123

The first engagement of the Civil War took place here on April 12, 1861. The park also embraces Fort Moultrie, scene of the patriot victory of June 28, 1776—one of the early defeats of the British in the Revolutionary War. Together the forts reflect 171 years of seacoast defense.
Authorized April 28, 1948; accepted by the U.S. Dept. of the Interior from the Dept. of the Army July 12, 1948.
Acreage—194.60 Federal: 194.37 Nonfederal: 0.23.

Kings Mountain National Military Park
P.O. Box 40
Kings Mountain, NC 28086
803-936-7921

American frontiersmen defeated the British here on Oct. 7, 1780, at a critical point during the Revolution. The park is in South Carolina near the state line.
Established March 3, 1931; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: June 23, 1959.
Acreage—3,945.29, all federal.

Ninety Six
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 496
Ninety Six, SC 29666
803-543-4068

This important colonial backcountry trading village is the scene of Nathanael Greene's siege in 1781. The site contains earthwork embankments of a 1781 fortification, the remains of two historic villages, a colonial plantation complex, and numerous prehistoric sites.
Authorized Aug. 19, 1976.
Acreage—989.14, all federal.

South Dakota

Badlands National Park
P.O. Box 6
Interior, SD 57750
605-433-5361

Carved by erosion, this scenic landscape contains animal fossils from 26 to 37 million years ago. Prairie grasslands support bison, bighorn sheep, deer, pronghorn antelope, and swift fox.
Authorized as Badlands National Monument March 4, 1929; proclaimed Jan. 24, 1939; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary changes: June 26, 1936; May 7, 1952; March 22, 1957; Aug. 8, 1968. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976.
Acreage—242,755.94 Federal: 232,822.24 Nonfederal: 9,933.70. Wilderness area: 64,250.

Jewel Cave
National Monument
R.R. 1, Box 60AA
Custer, SD 57730
605-673-2288

Limestone caverns consist of a series of chambers connected by narrow passages, with fine calcite crystal encrustations.
Proclaimed Feb. 7, 1908; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Oct. 9, 1965.
Acreage—1,273.51, all federal.

Missouri
National Recreational River
(See Nebraska)

Mount Rushmore
National Memorial
P.O. Box 268
Keystone, SD 57751
605-574-2523

Colossal heads of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt were sculpted by Gutzon Borglum on the face of a granite mountain.
Authorized March 3, 1925. Boundary changes: May 22, 1940; Oct. 6, 1949.
Acreage—1,278.45 Federal: 1,238.45 Nonfederal: 40.

Wind Cave National Park
R.R. 1, Box 190
Hot Springs, SD 57747
605-745-4600

This limestone cave in the scenic Black Hills is decorated by beautiful boxwork and calcite crystal formations.
Established Jan. 9, 1903. Boundary changes: March 4, 1931; Aug. 9, 1946; Nov. 10, 1978. Wind Cave National Game Preserve, established Aug. 10, 1912, added to park June 15, 1935.
Acreage—28,295.03, all federal.

Tennessee

Andrew Johnson
National Historic Site
P. O. Box 1088
Greeneville, TN 37744
615-638-3551

The site includes two homes and the tailor shop of the 17th President, who served from 1865 to 1869, and the Andrew Johnson National Cemetery, where the President is buried.
Authorized as a national monument Aug. 29, 1935; redesignated a national historic site Dec. 11, 1963. Boundary change: Dec. 11, 1963.
Acreage—16.68, all federal.

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Big South Fork National River and Recreation Area
Route 3, Box 401
Oneida, TN 37841
(Also in Kentucky)
615-879-4890

The free-flowing Big South Fork of the Cumberland River and its tributaries pass through 90 miles of scenic gorges and valleys containing a wide range of natural and historical features and offering a broad range of recreational opportunities. Planning and development by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers authorized March 7, 1974; interim management by National Park Service authorized Oct. 22, 1976; complete transfer of jurisdiction from Secretary of the Army to Secretary of the Interior, including responsibility for completion and planning, acquisition, and development settled Oct. 1, 1990.
Acreage—125,000 Federal: 107,364.81 Nonfederal: 17,635.19.

Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park
(See Georgia)

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
(See Kentucky)

Fort Donelson National Battlefield
P.O. Box 434
Dover, TN 37058-0434
615-232-5706

The first major victory for the Union Army in the Civil War occurred here in February 1862 under the leadership of Ulysses S. Grant. Fort Donelson (Dover) National Cemetery—1,842 interments, 504 unidentified—adjoins the park.
Park: Established as National Military Park March 26, 1928; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; surrender house and river landing added Sept. 8, 1960; redesignated Aug. 9, 1985. Boundary changes: Aug. 30, 1937; Sept. 8, 1960.
Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1867; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; redesignated Aug. 9, 1985.
Park acreage—536.35 Federal: 524.55 Nonfederal: 11.80.
Cemetery acreage—15.34, all federal.

Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Gatlinburg, TN 37738
(Also in North Carolina)
615-436-1200

The loftiest range east of the Black Hills and one of the oldest uplands on Earth, the Smokies have a diversified and luxuriant plantlife, often of extraordinary size. Besides the exquisite flora and fauna the park also preserves structures representing southern Appalachian mountain culture.
Authorized May 22, 1926; established for administration and protection only, Feb. 6, 1930; established for full development June 15, 1934. Boundary changes: April 19, 1930; July 19, 1932; June 15, 1934; June 11, 1940; Feb. 22, 1944; July 26, 1950; May 16, 1958; Sept. 9, 1963; Aug. 10, 1964; Aug. 9, 1969; Nov. 4, 1969. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Dec. 6, 1983.
Acreage—520,269.44 Federal: 520,003.78 Nonfederal: 265.66.

Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail
(See Mississippi)

Natchez Trace Parkway
(See Mississippi)

Obed Wild and Scenic River
P.O. Box 429
Wartburg, TN 37887
615-346-6294

The Obed River and its two main tributaries, Clear Creek and Daddy's Creek, cut into the Cumberland Plateau of East Tennessee, providing some of the most rugged scenery in the southeast. Forty-five miles of streams are protected within the park. Elevations range from 800 to 1,500 feet. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 12, 1976.
Acreage—5,066.94 Federal: 3,108.98 Nonfederal: 1,957.96.

Shiloh
National Military Park
Route 1, Box 9
Shiloh, TN 38376
901-689-5275

On April 6, 1862, Confederate forces attacked unsuspecting Union troops encamped at Pittsburgh Landing. One day later, a bolstered Federal army retook lost ground near Shiloh Church, compelling the Southerners to retreat to their base at Corinth, Miss. Within the park, both the Shiloh National Cemetery and the Shiloh Indian Mounds National Historical Landmark overlook the Tennessee River.
Park: Established Dec. 27, 1894; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary changes: June 25, 1947; Aug. 22, 1957; May 16, 1958.
Cemetery: Union dead—3,584, of whom 2,357 are unknown—reinterred in 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—3,962.82 Federal: 3,907.82 Nonfederal: 55.
Cemetery acreage—10.05, all federal.

Stones River
National Battlefield
3501 Old Nashville Highway
Murfreesboro, TN 37129
615-893-9501

The fierce midwinter battle, which began the federal offensive to trisect the Confederacy, took place here Dec. 31, 1862-Jan. 2, 1863. Stones River National Cemetery—6,831 interments, 2,562 unidentified—adjoins the park; grave space not available.
Park: Established as a national military park March 3, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield April 22, 1960. Boundary change: April 22, 1960; Dec. 23, 1987; Dec. 11, 1991.
Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments, 1865. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—701.94 Federal: 380.28 Nonfederal: 321.66.
Cemetery acreage—20.09, all federal.

Texas

Alibates Flint Quarries
National Monument
c/o Lake Meredith
Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1460
Fritch, TX 79036
806-857-3151

For more than 10,000 years, pre-Columbian Indians dug agatized dolomite from quarries here to make projectile points, knives, scrapers, and other tools.
Authorized as Alibates Flint Quarries and Texas Panhandle Pueblo Culture National Monument Aug. 21, 1965; redesignated Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary change: Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1,370.97 Federal: 1,079.23 Nonfederal: 291.74.

Amistad National Recreation
Area
P.O. Box 420367
Del Rio, TX 78842-0367
210-775-7491

Boating, watersports, and camping highlight activities in the U.S. section of Amistad Reservoir on the Rio Grande.
Administered under cooperative agreement with United States Section, International Boundary and Water Commission, United States and Mexico, as Amistad Recreation Area, Nov. 11, 1965; authorized as a national recreation area, Nov. 28, 1990.
Acreage—58,500 Federal: 57,292.44 Nonfederal: 1,207.56.

Big Bend National Park
P.O. Box 129
Big Bend National Park, TX
79834
915-477-2251

Mountains contrast with desert within the great bend of the Rio Grande, whose grit-laden waters rasp through deep-cut canyon walls for 118 miles.
Authorized June 20, 1935; established June 12, 1944. Boundary changes: Aug. 30, 1949; Nov. 5, 1957; May 27, 1989. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—801,163.02 Federal: 764,608.05 Nonfederal: 36,554.97.

Big Thicket National Preserve
3785 Milam
Beaumont, TX 77701
409-839-2689

A great number of plant and animal species coexist in this "biological crossroads of North America." Study and research opportunities are excellent in the park's 12 units.
Authorized Oct. 11, 1974. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1981.
Acreage—85,749.68 Federal: 85,504.89 Nonfederal: 244.79.

Chamizal National Memorial
800 S. San Marcial
El Paso, TX 79905
915-534-6668

The peaceful settlement of a 99-year boundary dispute between the United States and Mexico is memorialized here. The Chamizal Treaty, ending the dispute, was signed in 1963. The memorial sponsors programs and exhibitions of both performing and visual arts.
Authorized June 30, 1966; established Feb. 4, 1974.
Acreage—54.90, all federal.

Fort Davis National Historic Site
P.O. Box 1456
Fort Davis, TX 79734
915-426-3224

A key post in West Texas, soldiers from Fort Davis assisted in opening the area to settlement and protected travelers and merchants along the San Antonio-El Paso Road from 1854 to 1891. Today the fort is regarded as the best preserved in the Southwest.
Authorized Sept. 8, 1961. Established July 4, 1963.
Acreage—460, all federal.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park
H.C. 60, Box 400
Salt Flat, TX 79847
915-828-3251

Rising from the desert, this mountain mass contains portions of the world's most extensive and significant Permian limestone fossil reef. Also featured are a tremendous earth fault, lofty peaks, unusual flora and fauna, and a colorful record of the past.
Authorized Oct. 15, 1966; established Sept. 30, 1972. Wilderness designated Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—86,415.93 Federal: 76,293.01 Nonfederal: 10,122.92. Wilderness area: 46,850.

Lake Meredith Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1460
Fritch, TX 79036
807-857-3151

Manmade Lake Meredith on the Canadian River is a popular water-activity center in the Southwest.
Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, March 15, 1965. Name changed from Sanford National Recreation Area to Lake Meredith Recreation Area, Oct. 16, 1972; redesignated Nov. 28, 1990.
Acreage—44,977.63, all federal. Land area: 7,768.

Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park
P.O. Box 329
Johnson City, TX 78636
210-868-7128

The park consists of the birthplace, boyhood home, and ranch of the 36th President, 1963-69, his grandparents' log cabin, and the Johnson family cemetery.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1969, as national historic site: redesignated Dec. 28, 1980.
Acreage—1,571.93 Federal: 550.89 Nonfederal: 1,021.04.

Padre Island National Seashore
9405 S. Padre Island Drive
Corpus Christi, TX 78418-5597
512-937-2621

Noted for its wide sand beaches, excellent fishing and abundant bird and marine life, this barrier island stretches along the Gulf Coast for 80.5 miles.
Authorized Sept. 28, 1962. Established April 6, 1968.
Acreage—130,434.27 Federal: 130,355.46 Nonfederal: 78.81.

Palo Alto Battlefield National Historic Site
P.O. Drawer 1832
Brownsville, TX 78522
210-548-2788

The park preserves the large battlefield on which the first battle of the 1846-48 Mexican War took place. It portrays the battle and the war, and its causes and consequences from the perspectives of both the U.S. and Mexico.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Boundary change: June 23, 1992.
Acreage—50, all nonfederal.

Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River
c/o Big Bend National Park
P.O. Box 129
Big Bend National Park, TX 79834
915-477-2251

A 191.2-mile strip on the American shore of the Rio Grande in the Chihuahuan Desert protects the river. It begins in Big Bend National Park and continues downstream to the Terrell-Val Verde county line. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES outside Big Bend National Park.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—9,600, all nonfederal.

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park
2202 Roosevelt Avenue
San Antonio, TX 78210
210-229-5701

Four Spanish frontier missions, part of a colonization system that stretched across the Spanish Southwest in the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries, are commemorated here.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Established April 1, 1983.
Acreage—612.78 Federal: 270.12 Nonfederal: 342.66.

Utah

Arches National Park
P.O. Box 907
Moab, UT 84532
801-259-8161

Extraordinary products of erosion in the form of giant arches, windows, pinnacles, and pedestals change color constantly as the sun moves overhead.
Proclaimed as a national monument April 12, 1929; established as a national park Nov. 12, 1971. Boundary changes: Nov. 25, 1938; July 22, 1960; Jan. 20, 1969.
Acreage—73,378.98 Federal: 66,343.51 Nonfederal: 7,035.47.

Bryce Canyon National Park
Bryce Canyon, UT 84717
801-834-5322

Innumerable highly colored and bizarre pinnacles, walls, and spires, perhaps the most colorful and unusual eroded forms in the world stand in horseshoe-shaped amphitheaters along the edge of the Paunsaugunt Plateau in southern Utah. Proclaimed as Bryce Canyon National Monument June 8, 1923; authorized as Utah National Park June 7, 1924; changed to Bryce Canyon National Park Feb. 25, 1928. Boundary changes: May 12, 1928; June 13, 1930; Jan. 5, 1931; Feb. 17, 1931; May 4, 1931; March 7, 1942.
Acreage—35,835.08 Federal: 35,832.58 Nonfederal: 2.50.

Canyonlands National Park
125 West 200 South
Moab, UT 84532
801-259-7164

In this geological wonderland, rocks, spires, and mesas dominate the heart of the Colorado Plateau cut by canyons of the Green and Colorado rivers. Prehistoric Indian rock art and ruins dot the redrock landscape.
Established Sept. 12, 1964. Boundary change: Nov. 12, 1971.
Acreage—337,570.43, all federal.

Capitol Reef National Park
HC 70, Box 15
Torrey, UT 84775
801-425-3791

Narrow high-walled gorges cut through a 70-mile uplift of sandstone cliffs with highly colored sedimentary formations. Dome-shaped white-cap rock along the Fremont River accounts for the name.
Proclaimed as a national monument Aug. 2, 1937; established as a national park Dec. 18, 1971. Boundary changes: July 2, 1958; Jan. 20, 1969; Dec. 18, 1971.
Acreage—241,904.26 Federal: 222,753.35 Nonfederal: 19,150.91.

Cedar Breaks National Monument
82 North 100 East Street
Cedar City, UT 84720
801-586-9451

A huge natural amphitheater has eroded into the variegated Pink Cliffs (Wasatch Formation), 2,000 feet thick at this point.
Proclaimed Aug. 22, 1933. Boundary changes: March 7, 1942; June 30, 1961.
Acreage—6,154.60, all federal.

Dinosaur National Monument
(See Colorado)

Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1507
Page, AZ 86040
(Also in Arizona)
602-645-8200

The park lies in the midst of the Nation's most rugged canyon country. Lake Powell, formed by one of the world's highest dams, stretches for 186 miles along the old Colorado River channel with a shoreline of 1,960 miles.
Administered under cooperative agreements with Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, April 18, 1958, and Sept. 17, 1965. Established Oct. 27, 1972. Boundary change: Jan 3, 1975.
Acreage—1,236,880 Federal: 1,193,671 Nonfederal: 43,209.

Golden Spike National Historic Site
P.O. Box W
Brigham City, UT 84302
801-471-2209

Completion of the first transcontinental railroad in the United States was celebrated here where the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads met in 1869.
Designated as a national historic site in nonfederal ownership April 2, 1957; authorized for federal ownership and administration by act of Congress July 30, 1965. Boundary changes: July 30, 1965; Sept. 8, 1980.
Acreage—2,735.28 Federal: 2,203.20 Nonfederal: 532.08.

Hovenweep National Monument
(See Colorado)

Natural Bridges National Monument
Box 1
Lake Powell, UT 84533
801-259-5174

Three natural bridges carved out of sandstone, including the second and third largest in the world, are protected here. Under one bridge are ancient Anasazi rock art and ruins.
Proclaimed April 16, 1908. Boundary changes: April 16, 1908; Sept. 25, 1909; Feb. 11, 1916; Aug. 14, 1962.
Acreage—7,636.49 all federal.

Rainbow Bridge National Monument
c/o Glen Canyon
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 1507
Page, AZ 86040
602-645-8200

Greatest of the world's known natural bridges, this symmetrical, salmon-pink sandstone span rises 290 feet above the floor of Bridge Canyon. Once remote and difficult to reach, the bridge is now accessible by boat from Lake Powell. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Proclaimed May 30, 1910.
Acreage—160, all federal.

Timpanogos Cave National Monument
R.R. 3, Box 200
American Fork, UT 84003
801-756-5238

The colorful limestone cavern on the side of Mount Timpanogos is noted for helictites—water-created formations that grow in all directions and shapes, regardless of the pull of gravity.
Proclaimed Oct. 14, 1922; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933.
Acreage—250, all federal.

Zion National Park
Springdale, UT 84767-1099
801-772-3256

Colorful canyon and mesa scenery includes erosion and rock-fault patterns that create phenomenal shapes and landscapes. Evidence of former volcanic activity is here, too.
Mukuntuweap National Monument proclaimed July 31, 1909, incorporated in Zion National Monument by proclamation March 18, 1918. Established as national park Nov. 19, 1919. Separate Zion National Monument proclaimed Jan. 22, 1937, incorporated in park July 11, 1956. Other boundary changes: June 13, 1930; June 3, 1941; Feb. 20, 1960; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—146,597.64 Federal: 143,040.40 Nonfederal: 3,557.24.

Vermont

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Marsh-Billings National Historical Park
c/o North Atlantic Region
National Park Service
Office of Communications
15 State Street
Boston, MA 02109
617-223-5200

This was home to pioneer conservationist George Perkins Marsh in the early 1800s. In 1869 attorney and railroad tycoon Frederick Billings bought the property, reforested it, and started scientific farming methods based on Marsh's environment-saving principles. Billings' granddaughter, Mary, and her husband, conservationist Laurance S. Rockefeller, donated the mansion and woodlands for the park. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Aug. 25, 1992.
Acreage—643.10, all nonfederal.

Virginia

Appalachian National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
P.O. Box 218
Appomattox, VA 24522
804-352-8987

Here on April 9, 1865, Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederacy's most successful field army to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.
Authorized as Appomattox Battlefield Site June 18, 1930; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; authorized as National Historical Monument Aug. 13, 1935; designated National Historical Park April 15, 1954. Boundary changes: Feb. 23, 1939; Oct. 21, 1976; Dec. 3, 1980; Oct. 27, 1992.
Acreage—1,325.08 Federal: 1,322.78 Nonfederal: 2.30.

Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial
c/o George Washington Memorial Parkway, Turkey Run Park, McLean, VA 22101
703-557-0613

This antebellum home of the Custis and Lee families overlooks the Potomac River and Washington, D.C.
Authorized March 4, 1925 as Custis-Lee Mansion; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; made a permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee by act of Congress June 29, 1955. Name changed June 30, 1972. Boundary change: Nov. 3, 1959.
Acreage—27.91, all federal.

Assateague Island National Seashore
(See Maryland)

Blue Ridge Parkway
(See North Carolina)

Booker T. Washington National Monument
Route 3, Box 310
Hardy, VA 24101
703-721-2094

This site was the birthplace and early childhood home of the famous black leader and educator.
Authorized April 2, 1956.
Acreage—223.92, all federal.

Colonial National Historical Park
P.O. Box 210
Yorktown, VA 23690
804-898-3400

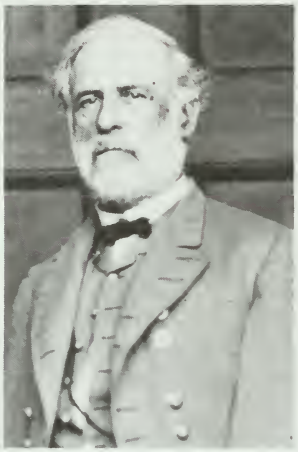
This park encompasses most of Jamestown Island, site of the first permanent English settlement; Yorktown, scene of the culminating battle of the American Revolution in 1781; a 23-mile parkway; and Cape Henry Memorial, which marks the approximate site of the first landing of Jamestown's colonists in 1607. Yorktown National Cemetery, containing Civil War gravesites—2,183 interments, 1,434 unidentified—adjoins the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Colonial National Monument authorized July 3, 1930; proclaimed Dec. 30, 1930; redesignated June 5, 1936. Boundary changes: Aug. 22, 1933; June 5, 1936; June 15, 1938; Dec. 24, 1942; April 22, 1944; Dec. 23, 1944; May 12, 1948; Sept. 23, 1950; May 13, 1953; March 29, 1956; Aug. 29, 1967.
Cemetery: probable date of Civil War interments, 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—9,327.37 Federal: 9,253.87 Nonfederal: 73.50. Cemetery acreage—2.91, all federal.

Cumberland Gap National Historical Park
(See Kentucky)

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
120 Chatham Lane
Fredericksburg, VA 22405
703-373-4461

Portions of four major Civil War Battlefields—Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania Court House—Chatham Manor, Salem Church, and the historic building in which Stonewall Jackson died comprise the park. Fredericksburg National Cemetery—15,333 interments, 12,746 unidentified—is within the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established Feb. 14, 1927; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933. Boundary change: Oct. 27, 1992.
Cemetery: Probable date of unidentified Civil War interments, 1865. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—7,774.24 Federal: 6,218.19 Nonfederal: 1,556.05. Cemetery acreage—12, all federal.

Robert E. Lee . . .



Booker T. Washington . . .

George Washington Birthplace National Monument
R.R. 1, Box 717
Washington's Birthplace, VA 22443
804-224-1732

Birthplace of the first U.S. President, the park includes a memorial mansion and gardens and the tombs of several generations of Washingtons.
Established Jan. 23, 1930. Boundary changes: March 30, 1931; April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—538.23, all federal.

George Washington Memorial Parkway
Turkey Run Park
McLean, VA 22101
(Also in Maryland)
703-285-2598

The parkway, developed as a memorial to the first U.S. President, preserves the natural scenery along the Potomac River. It connects historic sites from Mount Vernon, where George Washington lived, past the Nation's Capital, which he founded, to the Great Falls of the Potomac, where he demonstrated his skill as an engineer. The parkway includes other historical, natural, and recreational areas.
Act providing for acquisition of land, establishment, and development of the parkway May 29, 1930. Transferred from Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital Aug. 10, 1933. On Nov. 28, 1989, the Maryland portion between I-495 and Chain Bridge was renamed the Clara Barton Parkway. Boundary changes: May 13, 1947; Oct. 10, 1965; Oct. 21, 1976.
Acreage—7,247.63 Federal: 7,088.61 Nonfederal: 159.02.

Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
(See West Virginia)

Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site
c/o Richmond National Battlefield Park
3215 East Broad St.
Richmond, VA 23223
804-780-1380

This house at 110½ E. Leigh Street, Richmond, was the home of an ex-house slave's daughter who became a bank president and a leading figure in the Richmond black community.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—1.29 Federal: 0.36 Nonfederal: 0.93.

Maggie L. Walker . . .

George Washington . . . all memorialized in Virginia parks.

Manassas
National Battlefield Park
6511 Sudley Road
Manassas, VA 22110
703-754-1861

The Battles of First and Second Manassas were fought here July 21, 1861, and Aug. 28-30, 1862. The 1861 battle was the first test of Northern and Southern military prowess. Both battles were Southern victories. Here, Confederate Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Jackson acquired his nickname "Stonewall."
Designated May 10, 1940. Boundary changes: April 17, 1954; Oct. 30, 1980; Nov. 10, 1988.
Acreage—5,071.62 Federal: 4,356.19 Nonfederal: 715.43.

Petersburg
National Battlefield
P.O. Box 549
Route 36 East
Petersburg, VA 23804
804-732-3531

The Union Army waged a 10-month campaign here 1864-65 to seize Petersburg. The park also includes Appomattox Manor in Hopewell, Va. Poplar Grove (Petersburg) National Cemetery—6,315 interments, 4,110 unidentified—is near the park; grave space is not available.
Park: Established as a national military park July 3, 1926; transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933; changed to national battlefield Aug. 24, 1962. Boundary changes: June 5, 1942; Sept. 7, 1949; April 11, 1972; Nov. 10, 1978.
Cemetery: Probable date of Civil War interments 1866. Transferred from War Dept. Aug. 10, 1933.
Park acreage—2,735.38 Federal: 1,529.39 Nonfederal: 1,205.99. Cemetery acreage—8.72, all federal.

Potomac Heritage
National Scenic Trail
(See Maryland)

Prince William Forest Park
P.O.Box 209
Triangle, VA 22172
703-221-7181

The pine and hardwood forests of the Quantico Creek watershed shelter hiking trails, campgrounds, playing fields, and five Civilian Conservation Corps-era cabin camp districts. Chopawamsic Recreation Demonstration Area transferred from Resettlement Administration Nov. 14, 1936; changed to Prince William Forest Park June 22, 1948.
Acreage—18,571.55 Federal: 17,410.34 Nonfederal: 1,161.21.

Richmond National Battlefield Park
3215 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23223
804-226-1981

The park commemorates several battles—Cold Harbor, Drewry's Bluff, Gaines Mill, Malvern Hill, Beaver Dam Creek—to capture Richmond, the Confederate capital.
Authorized March 2, 1936. Boundary change: March 3, 1956.
Acreage—771.51, all federal.

Shenandoah National Park
Route 4, Box 348
Luray, VA 22835
703-999-2243

Skyline Drive winds through hardwood forests along the crest of this outstanding portion of the Blue Ridge Mountains.
Authorized May 22, 1926; fully established Dec. 26, 1935. Boundary changes: Feb. 16, 1928; Feb. 4, 1932; June 13, 1939; June 6, 1942; Sept. 13, 1960; June 30, 1961. Wilderness designated Oct. 20, 1976, and Sept. 1, 1978.
Acreage—196,466.19 Federal: 196,258.22 Nonfederal: 207.97. Wilderness area: 79,579.

Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts
1551 Trap Road
Vienna, VA 22182
703-255-1800

The Filene Center, an open-air performing arts pavilion, can accommodate an audience of 6,786, including 3,000 on the sloping lawn in a setting of rolling hills and woods. The stagehouse is 13 stories high and the stage 125 feet wide by 60 feet deep.
Authorized Oct. 15, 1966.
Acreage—130.28, all federal.

Virgin Islands

Buck Island Reef National Monument
P.O. Box 160, Christiansted,
St. Croix, VI 00820
809-773-1460

The park features the finest marine garden in the Caribbean, as well as having coral grottoes, sea fans, gorgonias, and tropical fishes. The island, which has an underwater nature trail and beaches, is a rookery for frigate birds and brown pelicans and is a nesting area for sea turtles.
Proclaimed Dec. 28, 1961. Boundary change: Feb. 1, 1975.
Acreage—880, all federal. Land area: 143.

Christiansted National Historic Site
P.O. Box 160, Christiansted,
St. Croix, VI 00820
809-773-1460

Colonial development of the Virgin Islands is commemorated by 18th- and 19th-century structures in the heart of the capital of the former Danish West Indies on St. Croix Island.
Designated as Virgin Islands National Historic Site March 4, 1952; changed to Christiansted National Historic Site Jan. 16, 1961. Boundary change: June 27, 1962.
Acreage—27.15 Federal: 26.24 Nonfederal: 0.91.

Salt River Bay National Historical Park and Ecological Preserve
c/o Christiansted
National Historic Site
P.O. Box 160, Christiansted,
St. Croix, VI 00821
809-773-1460

The area was set aside to preserve and interpret the archeology of the area, which encompasses all major cultural periods in the U.S. Virgin Islands. It is the only known site where members of the Columbus expedition set foot on what is now U.S. territory. The park contains the only ceremonial prehistoric ball court ever discovered in the Lesser Antilles, village middens, and burial grounds. The area was a focal point of various European attempts to colonize the area during the post-Columbian period by the Spaniards, French, Dutch, English, and Danish. The site is marked by Fort Sale, a remaining earthworks fortification from the Dutch period of occupation.
Authorized Feb. 24, 1992.
Acreage—912, all nonfederal.

Virgin Islands National Park
6310 Estate Nazareth
St. Thomas, VI 00802
809-775-6238

The authorized park boundary encloses about three-fourths of St. John Island and Hassel Island in St. Thomas harbor but only about 56% of the island has been acquired. Features include quiet coves, blue-green waters, and white sandy beaches fringed by lush green hills. Here, too, are early Carib Indian relics and the remains of Danish colonial sugar plantations.
Authorized Aug. 2, 1956. Boundary changes: June 29, 1960; Oct. 5, 1962; Aug. 18, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976.
Acreage—14,688.87 Federal: 12,909.57 Nonfederal: 1,779.30. Water area: 5,650.

Washington

Coulee Dam
National Recreation Area
1008 Crest Drive
Coulee Dam, WA 99116
509-633-9441

Formed by Grand Coulee Dam (part of the Columbia River Basin project), 130-mile long Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake is the principal recreation feature here.
Administered under cooperative agreement with Bureau of Reclamation, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, Colville Confederated Tribes, and the Spokane Tribe of Indians, April 20, 1990.
Acreage—100,390.31, all federal.

Ebey's Landing
National Historical Reserve
P.O. Box 774
Coupeville, WA 98239
206-678-6084

This rural historic district preserves and protects an unbroken historical record of Puget Sound exploration and settlement from the 19th century to the present. Historic farms, still under cultivation in the prairies of Whidbey Island, reveal land use patterns unchanged since settlers claimed the land in the 1850s under the Donation Land Claim Act. The Victorian seaport community of Coupeville is also in the Reserve. The prairies, seaport, and dramatic coastal beaches and cliffs create a cultural landscape of national significance.
LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—8,000 Federal: 1,355.10 Nonfederal: 6,644.90.

Fort Vancouver
National Historic Site
612 E. Reserve Street
Vancouver, WA 98661-3897
206-696-7655

From 1825 to 1849, Fort Vancouver was the western headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company's fur trading operations. Under the leadership of John McLoughlin, the fort became the center of political, cultural, commercial, and manufacturing activities in the Pacific Northwest. When American pioneers arrived in the Oregon Country during the 1830s and 1840s, they came to Fort Vancouver for supplies to begin their farms.
Authorized as a national monument June 19, 1948; changed to national historic site June 30, 1961. Boundary changes: January 15, 1958; June 30, 1961; April 4, 1972.
Acreage—208.89 Federal: 201.73 Nonfederal: 7.16.

Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
117 South Main Street
Seattle, WA 98104
(See also Alaska)
206-553-7220

News of the gold strike in Canada's Yukon Territory spread from Seattle across the country, and from here most prospectors left for the gold fields. Today the park has a visitor center in the Pioneer Square Historic District, the center of Gold Rush activity. All of the park but this small visitor center is located in southeastern Alaska.
Authorized June 30, 1976.
Acreage—13,191.35 Federal: 2,721.33 Nonfederal: 10,470.02.

Lake Chelan National Recreation Area
2105 Highway 20
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284
206-856-5700

Here the beautiful Stehekin Valley, with a portion of fjordlike Lake Chelan, adjoins North Cascades National Park.
Established Oct. 2, 1968.
Acreage—61,886.98 Federal: 59,294.13 Nonfederal: 2,592.85.

Mount Rainier National Park
Tahoma Woods, Star Route
Ashford, WA 98304
206-569-2211

This greatest single-peak glacial system in the United States radiates from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano, with dense forests and subalpine flowered meadows below.
Established March 2, 1899. Boundary changes: May 28, 1926; Jan. 31, 1931; June 27, 1960; Nov. 16, 1988. Wilderness designated Nov. 16, 1988.
Acreage—235,612.50, all federal. Wilderness area: 228,480.

Nez Perce National Historical Park
(See Idaho)

North Cascades National Park
2105 Highway 20
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284
206-856-5700

High jagged peaks intercept moisture-laden winds, producing glaciers, icefalls, waterfalls, and other water phenomena in this wild alpine region where lush forests and meadows, plant and animal communities thrive in the valleys.
Established Oct. 2, 1968. Wilderness designated Nov. 16, 1988.
Acreage—504,780.94 Federal: 504,554.79 Nonfederal: 226.15. Wilderness area: 634,614. (The Stephen Mather Wilderness Area extends into Lake Chelan NRA and Ross Lake NRA.)

Olympic National Park
600 East Park Avenue
Port Angeles, WA 98362
206-452-0330

This park is a large wilderness area featuring rugged glacier-capped mountains, deep valleys, lush meadows, sparkling lakes, giant trees, 57 miles of unspoiled beaches, teeming wildlife such as Roosevelt elk and Olympic marmot, and the most spectacular temperate rain forest in the world.
Proclaimed as Mount Olympus National Monument Mar. 2, 1909; transferred from Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Aug. 10, 1933; established as Olympic National Park June 29, 1938. Boundary changes: Jan. 2, 1940; May 29, 1943; Jan. 6, 1953; Oct. 21, 1976; Oct. 10, 1986; Nov. 16, 1988. Wilderness designated Nov. 16, 1988. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site Oct. 27, 1981.
Acreage—922,651.01 Federal: 913,071.03 Nonfederal: 9,579.98. Wilderness area: 876,669.

Ross Lake
National Recreation Area
2105 Highway 20
Sedro Woolley, WA 98284
206-856-5700

Ringed by mountains, this National Recreation Area offers many outdoor recreation opportunities along the upper reaches of the Skagit River, between the north and south units of North Cascades National Park.
Established Oct. 2, 1968.
Acreage—117,574.59 Federal: 115,857.39 Nonfederal: 1,717.20.

San Juan Island
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 429
Friday Harbor, WA 98250
206-378-2240

This park marks the events on the island from 1853 to 1872 in connection with final settlement of the Oregon Territory's boundary, including the so-called Pig War of 1859.
Authorized Sept. 9, 1966.
Acreage—1,751.99 Federal: 1,725.45 Nonfederal: 26.54.

Whitman Mission
National Historic Site
Route 2, Box 247
Walla Walla, WA 99362
509-522-6360

The mission of Marcus and Narcissa Whitman at Waiilatpu was an important way station in the early days of the Oregon Trail. The Whitmans labored to bring Christianity to the Cayuse, but deep cultural differences and a measles epidemic led to violence in which the Cayuse killed the Whitmans and 11 others.
Authorized as Whitman National Monument June 29, 1936; changed to Whitman Mission National Historic Site Jan. 1, 1963. Boundary changes: Feb. 7, 1961; Feb. 8, 1963.
Acreage—98.15, all federal.

West Virginia

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
(See Maine)

Bluestone
National Scenic River
c/o New River Gorge
National River
P.O. Box 246
Glen Jean, WV 25846
304-465-0508

This scenic river preserves relatively unspoiled land in southwest West Virginia and contains natural and historic features of the Appalachian plateau. In its 11 miles the lower Bluestone River offers excellent warm water fishing, hiking, boating, and scenery. Pipestem and Bluestone State Parks and Bluestone Hunting and Fishing Area are located along this segment of the river. NO FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1988.
Acreage—4,268 Federal: 3,032 Nonfederal: 1,236.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal
National Historical Park
(See Maryland)

Gauley River
National Recreation Area
c/o New River Gorge
National River
P.O. Box 246
Glen Jean, WV 25846
304-465-0508

The 25 miles of free-flowing Gauley River and the 6 miles of the Meadow River pass through scenic gorges and valleys containing a wide variety of natural and cultural features. The Gauley River contains several Class VI rapids making it one of the most adventurous whitewater boating rivers in the East. Both rivers also provide excellent fishing and hiking opportunities. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1988.
Acreage—10,300, all nonfederal.

Harpers Ferry
National Historical Park
P.O. Box 65
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425
(Also in Maryland and Virginia)
304-535-6298

Because of its strategic location at the confluence of the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers, this town changed hands eight times during the Civil War. John Brown's raid took place here in 1859.
Authorized as a national monument June 30, 1944; changed to national historical park May 29, 1963. Boundary changes: July 14, 1960; Oct. 24, 1974; March 5, 1980; Oct. 6, 1989.
Acreage—2,262.35 Federal: 2,158.80 Nonfederal: 103.55.

New River Gorge
National River
P.O. Box 246
Glen Jean, WV 25846
304-465-0508

A rugged, whitewater river, flowing northward through deep canyons, the New is among the oldest rivers on the continent. The free-flowing, 52-mile section from Hinton to Fayetteville is abundant in natural, scenic, historic, and recreational features. LIMITED FEDERAL FACILITIES.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—62,143.69 Federal: 36,104.51 Nonfederal: 26,039.18.

Wisconsin

Apostle Islands
National Lakeshore
Route 1, Box 4
Bayfield, WI 54814
715-779-3397

Twenty-one picturesque islands and an 11-mile strip of adjacent Bayfield Peninsula along the south shore of Lake Superior comprise this park.
Established Sept. 26, 1970.
Acreage—69,371.89 Federal: 42,160.65 Nonfederal: 27,211.24. Land area: 16,321.90.

Saint Croix
National Scenic Riverway
P.O. Box 708
Saint Croix Falls, WI 54024
(Also in Minnesota)
715-483-3284

About 252 miles of the beautiful St. Croix River and its Namekagon tributary make up this area, an initial component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The upper river system contains numerous developed and primitive canoe access campsites. The last 25 miles of the St. Croix River (before its confluence with the Mississippi River at Prescott, Wis.) is administered by the Wisconsin and Minnesota Departments of Natural Resources. In this area no National Park Service facilities exist; several state parks, however, provide visitor services.
Authorized Oct. 2, 1968; placed under National Park Service Sept. 4, 1969. Boundary changes: Oct. 25, 1972; Dec. 23, 1980.
Acreage—92,735.85 Federal: 38,381.51 Nonfederal: 54,354.34.

Wyoming

Bighorn Canyon
National Recreation Area
(See Montana)

Devils Tower
National Monument
P.O. Box 8
Devils Tower, WY 82714
307-467-5283

This 865-foot tower of columnar rock, the remains of a volcanic intrusion, is the Nation's first national monument.
Proclaimed Sept. 24, 1906. Boundary change: Aug. 9, 1955.
Acreage—1,346.91, all federal.

Fort Laramie National Historic Site
P.O. Box 86
Fort Laramie, WY 82212
307-837-2221

A fur-trade post once stood here, but the surviving buildings are those of a major military post that guarded wagon trails to the West, 1849-90.
Proclaimed as a national monument July 16, 1938; changed to national historic site April 29, 1960. Boundary changes: April 29, 1960; Nov. 10, 1978.
Acreage—832.85 Federal: 831.11 Nonfederal: 1.74.

Fossil Butte National Monument
P.O. Box 592
Kemmerer, WY 83101
307-877-4455

The most noteworthy record of freshwater fossil fish ever found in the United States is preserved here. Fossil insects, snails, turtles, birds, bats, and plant remains are also found in the 55-million-year-old rock layers.
Established Oct. 23, 1972.
Acreage—8,198, all federal.

Grand Teton National Park
P.O. Drawer 170
Moose, WY 83012
307-733-2880

The most impressive part of the Teton Range, this series of blue-gray peaks rising more than a mile above the sagebrush flats was once a noted landmark for Indians and "mountain men." The park includes part of Jackson Hole, winter feeding ground of the largest American elk herd.
Established Feb. 26, 1929. Boundary change: Sept. 14, 1950—incorporation of part of former Jackson Hole National Monument proclaimed March 15, 1943. Portions of the monument were absorbed by National Elk Refuge, administered by Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, and Teton National Forest, administered by Forest Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
Acreage—309,994.05 Federal: 307,616.62 Nonfederal: 2,377.43.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Memorial Parkway
c/o Grand Teton National Park, P.O. Drawer 170
Moose, WY 83012
307-733-2880

Linking West Thumb in Yellowstone with the South Entrance of Grand Teton National Park, this scenic 82-mile corridor commemorates Rockefeller's role in aiding establishment of many parks, including Grand Teton.
Authorized Aug. 25, 1972.
Acreage—23,777.22, all federal.

Yellowstone National Park
P.O. Box 168
Yellowstone National Park, WY 82190
(Also in Montana and Idaho)
307-344-7381

Old Faithful and some 10,000 other geysers and hot springs make this the Earth's greatest geyser area. Here, too, are lakes, waterfalls, high mountain meadows, and the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone—all set apart in 1872 as the world's first national park.
Established March 1, 1872. Boundary changes: May 26, 1926; March 1, 1929; April 19, 1930; Oct. 20, 1932. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1976. Designated a World Heritage Site, Sept. 6, 1978.
Acreage—2,219,790.71 Federal: 2,219,772.73 Nonfederal: 17.98.

Part 3

Related Areas

Touro Synagogue National Historic Site

Roosevelt Campobello International Park

In an Act of August 18, 1970, the National Park System was defined in law as "any area of land and water now or hereafter administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service for park, monument, historic, parkway, recreational or other purposes." The same law specifically excludes "miscellaneous areas administered in connection therewith," that is, those properties that are neither federally owned nor directly administered by the National Park Service but which utilize NPS assistance.

The Affiliated Areas comprise a variety of locations in the United States and Canada that preserve significant properties outside the National Park System. Some of these have been recognized by Acts of Congress, others have been designated national historic sites by the Secretary of the Interior under authority of the Historic Sites Act of 1935. All draw on technical or financial aid from the National Park Service.

American Memorial Park
P.O. Box 198 CHRB
Saipan, CM 96950

This site on Tanapag Harbor, Saipan, in the Northern Mariana Islands, will be developed as a recreational park and memorial honoring those who died in the Marianas Campaign of World War II. LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES.
Authorized Aug. 18, 1978.
Acreage—undetermined.

Benjamin Franklin National Memorial
The Franklin Institute
20th and Benjamin Franklin Parkway
Philadelphia, PA 19103

In the Rotunda of the Franklin Institute the colossal seated statue of Franklin, by James Earle Fraser, honors the inventor-statesman. Designated Oct. 25, 1972. Owned and administered by the Institute.
Acreage—0.00.

Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor
15 Mendon Street
P.O. Box 730
Uxbridge, MA 01569

The American Industrial Revolution began here along some 46 miles of river and canals running from Worcester, Massachusetts, to Providence, Rhode Island. The mills, (including Slater Mill), villages, and associated transportation networks in the Blackstone Valley together tell the story of industrialization. LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES.
Established Nov. 10, 1986.
Acreage—undetermined.

Chicago Portage National Historic Site
c/o Cook County Forest Preserve, Cummings Square,
River Forest, IL 60305

A portion of the portage between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, discovered by French explorers Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet, is preserved here.
Designated Jan. 3, 1952. Administered by Cook County.
Acreage—91.20, all nonfederal.

Chimney Rock National Historic Site
c/o Scotts Bluff National Monument, P.O. Box 27
Gering, NE 69341

As they traveled west, pioneers camped near this famous landmark, which stands 500 feet above the Platte River along the Oregon Trail. Designated Aug. 2, 1956. Owned by Nebraska; administered by the city of Bayard, the Nebraska State Historical Society, and the National Park Service under a cooperative agreement of June 21, 1956.
Acreage—83.36, all nonfederal.

David Berger National Memorial
Jewish Community Center
3505 Mayfield Road
Cleveland Heights, OH 44118

This site honors the memory of the 11 Israeli athletes who were killed at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, Germany. One was David Berger, an American citizen. Administered by the Jewish Community Center of Cleveland.
Authorized March 5, 1980.
Acreage—0.00.

Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor
c/o Mid Atlantic Region
National Park Service
143 S. Third Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

These two 19th-century canals and their associated early railroads opened up the rich anthracite coal fields of eastern Pennsylvania and fueled the Industrial Revolution. The Delaware Canal, a state park, is a national historic landmark. Portions of the Lehigh Canal are designated a national recreation trail and are on the National Register of Historic Places. The Hugh Moore Canal Museum in Easton provides information and interpretation for both canals. The corridor is administered by a variety of state, county, local, and private owners.
Designated Nov. 18, 1988.
Acreage—undetermined.

Father Marquette National Memorial
Parks Division, Michigan Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 30028
Lansing, MI 48909

The memorial pays tribute to the life and work of Father Jacques Marquette, French priest and explorer. It is located in Straits State Park near St. Ignace, Michigan, where he founded a Jesuit mission in 1671 and was buried in 1678.
Authorized Dec. 20, 1975.
Acreage—52, all nonfederal.

Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church National Historic Site
Delaware Avenue and Christian Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

This is the second oldest Swedish church in the United States and was founded in 1677. The present structure, a splendid example of 17th-century Swedish church architecture, was erected about 1700.
Designated Nov. 17, 1942. Church site owned and administered by Corporation of Gloria Dei (Old Swedes') Church. Boundary change: Aug. 21, 1958.
Acreage—3.71 Federal: 2.08 Nonfederal: 1.63.

Green Springs Historic District
c/o Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
P.O. Box 679
Fredericksburg, VA 22401

This portion of Louisa County in Virginia's Piedmont is noted for its concentration of fine rural manor houses and related buildings in an unmarred landscape. In 1973, the area was declared a Virginia Historic Landmark and also nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The next year the district was declared a National Historic Landmark by the Secretary of the Interior. On December 12, 1977, the Secretary agreed to accept preservation easements for nearly half of the 14,000 acres in the district. NO PUBLIC FACILITIES.
Acreage—5,838.59 Federal: 5,490.59 Nonfederal: 348.

Historic Camden
Camden District Heritage Foundation, Camden Historical Commission
Box 710
Camden, SC 29020

This early colonial village was established in the mid-1730s and was known as Fredricksburg Township. In 1768 the village was named Camden in honor of Charles Pratt, Lord Camden, a British Parliamentary champion of Colonial rights. The site was occupied by the British under Lord Cornwallis from May 1, 1780, until May 9, 1781. Camden was one of the few frontier settlements where two Revoluntionary War battles were fought: August 16, 1780, and April 25, 1781.
Authorized May 24, 1982.
Acreage—undetermined.

Ice Age National Scientific Reserve
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Box 7921
Madison, WI 53707

This first national scientific reserve contains nationally significant features of continental glaciation. State parks in the area are open to the public.
Authorized Oct. 13, 1964.
Acreage—32,500, all nonfederal.

Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor
30 North Bluff Street
Joliet, IL 60435

Completed in 1848, this canal and the railroads that paralleled it were instrumental in opening up the west and in the growth of Chicago. Today it is the core of a system of parks and recreational activities.
Designated: Aug. 24, 1984.
Acreage—0.00.

International Peace Garden
P.O. Box 419
Dunseith, ND 58637

Peaceful relations between Canada and the United States are commemorated here. North Dakota holds the 888-acre U.S. portion for International Peace Garden, Inc., which administers the area for North Dakota and Manitoba. The National Park Service has assisted in the master plan.
Originated by North Dakota in 1931; federal aid authorized in acts of Oct. 25, 1949; June 28, 1954; Aug. 28, 1958; Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—2,330.30, all nonfederal.

Jamestown
National Historic Site
c/o Association for the
Preservation of Virginia
Antiquities, John Marshall
House, 2705 Park Avenue
Richmond, VA 23220

Part of the site of the first permanent English settlement in North America (1607) is on the upper end of Jamestown Island, scene of the first representative legislative government on this continent, July 30, 1619.
Designated Dec. 18, 1940. Owned and administered by Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities. Remainder of Jamestown site and island is part of Colonial National Historical Park.
Acreage—20.63, all nonfederal.

McLoughlin House
National Historic Site
Oregon City, OR 97045

Dr. John McLoughlin, often called the "Father of Oregon," was prominent in the development of the Pacific Northwest as chief factor of Fort Vancouver. He lived in this house from 1847 to 1857.
Designated as McLoughlin Home National Historic Site June 27, 1941; name changed to McLoughlin House National Historic Site Jan. 16, 1945. Owned and administered by McLoughlin Memorial Association.
Acreage—0.63, all nonfederal.

Pinelands National Reserve
c/o Mid-Atlantic Region
National Park Service
143 S. Third Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

This area, which is the largest essentially undeveloped tract on the Eastern seaboard, exceeds one million acres and is noted for its massive water resources with myriad marshes, bogs, ponds, and the dwarfed pines from which it gets its name. The reserve concept envisions close, cooperative preservation efforts among federal, state, and local governments and private property owners. LIMITED PUBLIC FACILITIES. Includes some state parks and forests.
Authorized Nov. 10, 1978. Designated a Biosphere Reserve 1983.
Acreage—undetermined.

Port Chicago
National Memorial
c/o Western Region
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street,
Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107

This memorial recognizes the critical role Port Chicago played in World War II by serving as the main facility for the Pacific Theater. It also commemorates the explosion that occurred at the Port Chicago Naval Magazine on July 17, 1944, which resulted in the largest domestic loss of life during World War II. NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Authorized: Oct. 28, 1992.

Red Hill Patrick Henry
National Memorial
Patrick Henry Memorial
Foundation
Brookneal, VA 24528

The law office and grave of the fiery Virginia legislator and orator are preserved at this small plantation along with a reconstruction of Patrick Henry's last home, several dependencies, and a museum.
Authorized: May 13, 1986.
Acreage—117 acres, all nonfederal.

Roosevelt Campobello International Park
c/o Executive Secretary
Roosevelt Campobello International Park Commission
P.O. Box 97, Lubec, ME 04652

President Franklin D. Roosevelt was stricken here at his summer home in New Brunswick, Canada, at the age of 39 by poliomyelitis. This is the first international park to be administered by a joint commission.
Established July 7, 1964. Owned and administered by a United States-Canadian Commission.
Acreage—2,721.50, all nonfederal.

Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site
144 Constitution Avenue, NE
Washington, DC 20002

Rebuilt after fire damage from the War of 1812, this red brick house is one of the oldest on Capitol Hill. It has been the National Woman's Party headquarters since 1929 and commemorates the party's founder and women's suffrage leader, Alice Paul, and associates. OPEN ON A LIMITED BASIS.
Authorized Oct. 26, 1974.
Acreage—0.35, all nonfederal.

Touro Synagogue National Historic Site
85 Touro Street
Newport, RI 02840

One of the finest examples of colonial religious architecture, designed by Peter Harrison, this synagogue is the present-day place of worship of Congregation Jeshuat Israel.
Designated March 5, 1946. Owned by Congregation Shearith Israel, New York City. The National Park Service lends technical assistance for preservation of the building under a cooperative agreement with the two congregations.
Acreage—0.23, all nonfederal.

Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Public Law 90-542, of October 2, 1968, provides for the establishment of a system of rivers to be preserved as free-flowing streams accessible for public use and enjoyment. Components of the system, which may include only a portion of a river, are classified as wild, scenic, or recreational rivers. They are classified according to the degree of development on the river, shoreline, and adjacent lands. Thus a wild river shows little evidence of human activity, the river is free of dams, and it is generally inaccessible except by trail. A scenic river is one with relatively primitive shorelines but accessible in places by road. A recreational river has more development, is accessible, and may have been dammed or diverted in the past.

Once a river is designated a component of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, the objective of the managing agency is to preserve or enhance the features that qualified the river for inclusion within the system; any recreational use must be compatible with preservation. Rivers administered by the National Park Service are units of the National Park System. Those administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are components of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

Rivers and streams that are in state-protected systems may become units of the National System if the state's Governor asks for such inclusion. The Secretary of the Interior may then designate the river, if it is appropriate, as a unit of the system. Federally managed components of the system are designated by Acts of Congress. Usually Congress first authorizes a detailed study to determine the qualification of a river area for the system.

Acreages of the wild rivers entirely within larger units of the National Park System are not given separately. Acreages of wild rivers within the National Wildlife Refuge System in Alaska and several others are undetermined.

A note on organization: The first group of rivers, with addresses and brief descriptions, are those administered by the National Park Service. River mileages, refer only to mileage in parks where there is a jointly administered river. The second group, administered by a variety of federal, state, and local governments, provides only individual addresses to which you may write for further information.

Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway

Rivers administered by the National Park Service

Alagnak Wild River
Katmai National Park
and Preserve, P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613

See Alagnak Wild River, Alaska, a unit of the National Park System.

Alatna Wild River
Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 74680
Fairbanks, AK 99707

The stream lies wholly within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Alaska, in the Central Brooks Range. Wildlife, scenery, and interesting geologic features abound in the river corridor.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 83 miles.

Aniakchak Wild River
Katmai National Park
and Preserve, P.O. Box 7
King Salmon, AK 99613

The river, which lies within Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, Alaska, flows out of Surprise Lake and plunges spectacularly through "The Gates."
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 63 miles.

Bluestone National
Scenic River
c/o New River Gorge
National River
P.O. Box 246
Glen Jean, WV 25846

See Bluestone National Scenic River, West Virginia, a unit of the National Park System.

Charley Wild River
Yukon-Charley Rivers
National Preserve
P.O. Box 64
Eagle, AK 99738

Lying within Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve, Alaska, this stream is known for the exceptional clarity of its water. For the experienced canoer or kayaker, it offers many miles of whitewater challenges.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 208 miles.

Chilikadrotna Wild River
Lake Clark National Park
and Preserve
701 C Street, Box 61
Anchorage, AK 99513

The river lies within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Alaska. Long stretches of swift water and outstanding fishing are exceptional features.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 11 miles.

Delaware
National Scenic River
c/o Delaware Water Gap
National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324

See Delaware National Scenic River, Pennsylvania, a unit of the National Park System.

Flathead River
Flathead National Forest
P.O. Box 147
Kalispell, MT 59901

Glacier National Park
West Glacier, MT 59936

Coursing the western boundary of Glacier National Park, Montana, this is a noted spawning stream.
Authorized Oct. 12, 1976. Length: 77.6 miles.

Great Egg Harbor Scenic and Recreational River
c/o Mid-Atlantic Region
National Park Service
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

See Great Egg Harbor Scenic River, New Jersey, a unit of the National Park System.

John Wild River
Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 74680
Fairbanks, AK 99707

The river flows south through the Anaktuvuk Pass of Alaska's Brooks Range, and its valley is an important migration route for the Arctic Caribou herd. Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve contains the wild river.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 52 miles.

Kern River
Sequoia National Park
Three Rivers, CA 93271

Sequoia National Forest
900 West Grand Avenue
Porterville, CA 93257

This river includes both the North and South Forks of the Kern. The South Fork is totally free-flowing. It descends through deep gorges with large granite outcroppings and domes interspersed with open meadows. It is home to the golden trout, the state fish of California. The upper 47.5 miles of the North Fork flow through Sequoia National Park and Golden Trout Wilderness, a scenic area with a wide variety of outstanding recreational opportunities, as well as cultural and historical associations.
Authorized Nov. 24, 1987. Length: 151 miles.

Kings River
Kings Canyon National Park
Three Rivers, CA 93271

Sequoia National Forest
900 West Grand Avenue
Porterville, CA 93257

This river includes the entire Middle and South Forks, which are largely in Kings Canyon National Park. Beginning in glacial lakes above timberline, the rivers flow through deep, steepsided canyons, over falls and cataracts, eventually becoming an outstanding whitewater rafting river in its lower reaches in Sequoia National Forest. Geology, scenery, recreation, fish, wildlife, and history are all significant aspects.
Authorized Nov. 3, 1987. Length: 55.5 miles.

Kobuk Wild River
Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 74680
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Kobuk Wild River is contained within Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, Alaska. From its headwaters in the Endicott Mountains, the stream courses south through a wide valley and passes through two scenic canyons.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 110 miles.

Merced River
Yosemite National Park
P.O. Box 577
Yosemite National Park, CA 95389

Sierra National Forest
1130 O Street
Fresno, CA 93721

Bureau of Land Management
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825

Including the South Fork, this segment of the Merced flows through superlative scenery—glaciated peaks, lakes, alpine and subalpine meadows—in alternating pools and cascades. Wildflower displays are also spectacular. The South Fork possesses one of the few remaining pristine Sierra fisheries with self-sustaining populations of rainbow, eastern brook, and brown trout. Archeological and wildlife features are also noteworthy.
Authorized Nov. 2, 1987. Length: 81 miles.

Middle Delaware River
Delaware Water Gap
National Recreation Area
Bushkill, PA 18324

See Delaware National Scenic River, Pennsylvania, a unit of the National Park System.

Missouri
National Recreational River
P.O. Box 591
O'Neill, NE 68763

See Missouri National Recreational River, Nebraska, a unit of the National Park System.

Mulchatna Wild River
Lake Clark National Park
and Preserve
701 C Street, Box 61
Anchorage, AK 99513

Mulchatna Wild River, which lies within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, Alaska, is exceptionally scenic as it flows out of Turquoise Lake with the glacier-clad Chigmit Mountains to the east. Both moose and caribou inhabit the area. Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 24 miles.

Niobrara
National Scenic Riverway
P.O. Box 591
O'Neill, NE 68763

See Niobrara National Scenic Riverway, Nebraska, a unit of the National Park System.

Noatak Wild River
Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 74680
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Kobuk Valley National Park
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752

Noatak Wild River is situated in Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve and Noatak National Preserve in Alaska. The Noatak drains the largest mountain-ringed river basin in America that is still virtually unaffected by human activities. Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 330 miles.

North Fork of the Koyukuk
Wild River
Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 74680
Fairbanks, AK 99707

The river flows from the south flank of the Arctic Divide through broad, glacially-carved valleys beside the rugged Endicott Mountains in Alaska's Central Brooks Range. Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 102 miles.

Obed Wild and Scenic River
P.O. Drawer 630
Oneida, TN 37841

See Obed Wild and Scenic River, Tennessee, a unit of the National Park System.

Rio Grande
Wild and Scenic River
Big Bend National Park
Big Bend National Park, TX
79834

See Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Texas, a unit of the National Park System.

Saint Croix
National Scenic Riverway
P.O. Box 708
St. Croix Falls, WI 54024

See Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway, Wisconsin, a National Park System unit.

Salmon Wild River
Kobuk Valley National Park
P.O. Box 1029
Kotzebue, AK 99752

Salmon Wild River, located within Kobuk Valley National Park, Alaska, is small but exceptionally beautiful, with deep, blue-green pools and many rock outcroppings. Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 70 miles.

Tinayguk Wild River
Gates of the Arctic
National Park and Preserve
P.O. Box 74680
Fairbanks, AK 99707

Alaska's Tinayguk River is the largest tributary of the North Fork of the Koyukuk. Both lie entirely within the pristine environment of Gates of the Arctic National Park.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 44 miles.

Tlikakila Wild River
Lake Clark National Park
and Preserve
701 C Street, Box 61
Anchorage, AK 99513

Located about 100 air miles west of Anchorage in Lake Clark National Park, Alaska, Tlikakila Wild River is closely flanked by glaciers, 10,000-foot high rock-and-snow-capped mountains, and perpendicular cliffs.
Authorized Dec. 2, 1980. Length: 51 miles.

Tuolumne River
Stanislaus National Forest
19777 Greenley Road
Sonora, CA 95370

Yosemite National Park
P.O. Box 577, Yosemite
National Park, CA 95389

The Tuolumne originates from snowmelt off Mounts Dana and Lyell in Yosemite National Park and courses 54 miles before crossing into Stanislaus National Forest. The national forest segment contains some of the most noted whitewater in the high Sierras and is an extremely popular rafting stream. The park segment provides views of some of America's most spectacular scenery.
Authorized Sept. 28, 1984. Length: 54 miles.

Upper Delaware River
P.O. Box C
Narrowsburg, NY 12764

See Upper Delaware Scenic and Recreational River, Pennsylvania, a National Park System unit.

Rivers administered by other agencies

Allagash Wilderness Waterway
Bureau of Parks and Recreation
Department of Conservation
Augusta, ME 04333

Allegheny River
Allegheny National Forest
Spiridon Building
P.O. Box 847
Warren, PA 16365

American River, North Fork
Tahoe National Forest
Highway 49
Nevada City, CA 95959

Bureau of Land Management
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1889

Andreafsky River
Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503

Au Sable River
Huron-Manistee
National Forest
421 S. Mitchell
Cadillac, MI 49601

Bear Creek
Huron-Manistee
National Forest
421 South Mitchell Street
Cadillac, MI 49601

Beaver Creek
Bureau of Land Management
701 C Street
P.O. Box 13
Anchorage, AK 99513

Yukon Flats National
Wildlife Refuge
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503

Big Marsh Creek
Deschutes National Forest
1645 U.S. 20 East
Bend, OR 97701

Big Piney River
Ozark National Forest
605 West Main
P.O. Box 1008
Russellville, AR 72801

Big Sun River
Los Padres National Forest
6144 Calle Real
Goleta, CA 93117

Birch Creek
Bureau of Land Management
701 C Street
P.O. Box 13
Anchorage, AK 99513

Black Creek
DeSoto National Forest
100 West Capitol, Suite 1141
Jackson, MS 36269

Black River
Ottawa National Forest
2100 East Cloverland Drive
Ironwood, MI 49938

Buffalo River
Ozark National Forest
605 West Main
P.O. Box 1008
Russellville, AR 72801

Cache la Poudre River
Arapaho and Roosevelt
National Forests
301 South Howes
Fort Collins, CO 80521

Carp River
Hiawatha National Forest
2727 North Lincoln Road
Escanaba, MI 49829

Chattooga River
Chattahoochee
National Forest
P.O. Box 1437
Gainesville, GA 30501

Chetco River
Siskiyou National Forest
P.O. Box 440
Grants Pass, OR 97526

Clackamas River
Mount Hood National Forest
2955 NW Division Street
Gresham, OR 97030

Clearwater River, Middle Fork
Clearwater National Forest
Route 4
Orofino, ID 83544

Cossatot River
Ouachita National Forest
Box 1270, Federal Building
Hot Springs National Park,
AR 78902

Arkansas State Parks
1 Capitol Mall
Little Rock, AR 72201

Crescent Creek
Deschutes National Forest
1645 U.S. 20 East
Bend, OR 97701

Crooked River
Bureau of Land Management
825 NE Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Crooked River, North Fork
Bureau of Land Management
825 NE Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Ochoco National Forest
1645 U.S. 20 East
P.O. Box 490
Prineville, OR 97754

Delta River
Bureau of Land Management
701 C Street
P.O. Box 13
Anchorage, AK 99513

Deschutes River
Deschutes National Forest
1645 U.S. 20 East
Bend, OR 97701

Bureau of Land Management
825 NE Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Donner und Blitzen River
Bureau of Land Management
825 NE Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Eagle Creek
Wallowa-Whitman
National Forest
P.O. Box 907
Baker, OR 97814

East Branch
Tahquamenon River
Hiawatha National Forest
2727 North Lincoln Road
Escanaba, MI 49829

Eel River
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

Bureau of Land Management
2800 Cottage Way
Sacramento, CA 95825-1889

Eleven Point River
Mark Twain National Forest
401 Fairgrounds Road
Rolla, MO 65401

Elk River
Siskiyou National Forest
P.O. Box 440
Grants Pass, OR 97526

Feather River, Middle Fork
Plumas National Forest
P.O. Box 1500
Quincy, CA 95971

Fortymile River
Bureau of Land Management
701 C Street
P.O. Box 13
Anchorage, AK 99513

Grande Ronde River
Bureau of Land Management
825 NE Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Umatilla National Forest
2517 SW Hailey Avenue
Pendleton, OR 97801

Wallowa-Whitman
National Forest
P.O. Box 907
Baker, OR 97814

Gulkana River
Bureau of Land Management
701 C Street
P.O. Box 13
Anchorage, AK 99513

Horsepasture River
Nantahala National Forest
50 South French Broad Ave.
Asheville, NC 28820

Hurricane Creek
Ozark National Forest
605 West Main
P.O. Box 1008
Russellville, AR 72801

Illinois River
Siskiyou National Forest
P.O. Box 440
Grants Pass, OR 97526

Imnaha River
Wallowa-Whitman
National Forest
P.O. Box 907
Baker, OR 97814

Indian River
Hiawatha National Forest
2727 North Lincoln Road
Escanaba, MI 49829

Ivishak River
Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503

John Day River
Bureau of Land Management
825 NE Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

John Day River, North Fork
Umatilla National Forest
2517 SW Hailey Avenue
Pendleton, OR 97801

John Day River, South Fork
Bureau of Land Management
825 NE Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Joseph Creek
Wallowa-Whitman
National Forest
P.O. Box 907
Baker, OR 97814

Klamath River
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

Klickitat River
Gifford Pinchot
National Forest
500 West 12th Street
Vancouver, WA 98660

Little Beaver Creek
Ohio Department of Natural
Resources, Division of
Natural Areas and Preserves
Fountain Square
Columbus, OH 43224

Little Deschutes River
Deschutes National Forest
1645 U.S. 20 East
Bend, OR 97701

Little Miami River
Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Natural Areas and Preserves
Fountain Square
Columbus, OH 43224

Little Missouri River
Ouachita National Forest
Box 1270, Federal Building
Hot Springs National Park, AR 71902

Lostine River
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
P.O. Box 907
Baker, OR 97814

Lower American River
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Lower Saint Croix Riverway
Minnesota Department of Natural Resources,
Centennial Office Building
St. Paul, MN 55155

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 450
Madison, WI 53701

Loxahatchee River
c/o Florida Department of Natural Resources
Marjory S. Douglas Bldg.
3900 Commonwealth Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32303

McKenzie River
Willamette National Forest
P.O. Box 10607
Eugene, OR 97440

Malheur River
Malheur National Forest
139 NE Dayton Street
John Day, OR 97845

Malheur River, North Fork
Malheur National Forest
139 NE Dayton Street
John Day, OR 97845

Manistee River
Huron-Manistee National Forest
421 South Mitchell Street
Cadillac, MI 49601

Metolius River
Deschutes National Forest
1645 U.S. 20 East
Bend, OR 97701

Middle Fork of the Vermilion
Illinois Department of Conservation
524 South Second Street
Springfield, IL 62701

Minam River
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
P.O. Box 907
Baker, OR 97814

Missouri River
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 30157
Billings, MT 59107

Mulberry River
Ozark National Forest
605 West Main
P.O. Box 1008
Russellville, AR 72801

New River, South Fork
Stone Mountain State Park
Star Route 1, Box 17
Roaring Gap, NC 28668

North Powder River
Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
P.O. Box 907
Baker, OR 97814

North Sylamore Creek
Ozark National Forest
605 West Main
P.O. Box 1008
Russellville, AR 72801

North Umpqua River
Umpqua National Forest
P.O. Box 1008
Roseburg, OR 97470

Bureau of Land Management
Roseburg District
777 N.W. Garden Valley Blvd.
Roseburg, OR 97470

Nowitna River
Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503

Ontonagon River
Ottawa National Forest
2100 East Cloverland Drive
Ironwood, MI 49938

Owyhee River
Bureau of Land Management
825 NE Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Owyhee River, North Fork
Bureau of Land Management
825 NE Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Owyhee River, West Little
Bureau of Land Management
825 NE Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Paint River
Ottawa National Forest
2100 East Cloverland Drive
Ironwood, MI 49938

Pecos River
Santa Fe National Forest
Pinon Building
P.O. Box 1689
Santa Fe, NM 87504

Pere Marquette River
Huron-Manistee National Forest
421 S. Mitchell Street
Cadillac, MI 49601

Pine River
Huron-Manistee
National Forest
421 South Mitchell Street
Cadillac, MI 49601

Powder River
Bureau of Land Management
825 NE Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Presque Isle River
Ottawa National Forest
2100 East Cloverland Drive
Ironwood, MI 49938

Quartzville Creek
Bureau of Land Management
825 NE Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Rapid River
Hells Canyon
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 907
Baker, OR 97814

Richland Creek
Ozark National Forest
605 West Main
P.O. Box 1008
Russellville, AR 72801

Rio Chama
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 1449
Santa Fe, NM 87504-1449

Santa Fe National Forest
Pinon Building
1220 St. Francis Drive
P.O. Box 1689
Santa Fe, NM 87504

Roaring River
Mount Hood National Forest
2955 NW Division Street
Gresham, OR 97030

Rogue River
Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Siskiyou National Forest
P.O. Box 440
Grants Pass, OR 97526

Rogue River (Upper)
Rogue River National Forest
P.O. Box 520
Medford, OR 97501

Saint Joe River
Idaho Panhandle National
Forest, P.O. Box 310
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

Saline Bayou
Kisatchie National Forest
2500 Shreveport Highway
Pineville, LA 71360

Salmon River
Salmon National Forest
Forest Service Bldg.
Salmon, ID 83467

Salmon River
Bureau of Land Management
825 NE Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Mount Hood National Forest
2955 NW Division Street
Gresham, OR 97030

Salmon River, Middle Fork
Challis National Forest
Forest Service Building
Challis, ID 83226

Sandy River
Bureau of Land Management
825 NE Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Mount Hood National Forest
2955 NW Division Street
Gresham, OR 97030

Selawik River
Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503

Sespe Creek
Los Padres National Forest
6144 Calle Real
Goleta, CA 93117

Sheenjek River
Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503

Sipsey Fork, West Fork River
National Forests in Alabama
1765 Highland Avenue
P.O. Box 40
Montgomery, AL 36101

Sisquoc River
Los Padres National Forest
6144 Calle Real
Goleta, CA 93117

Skagit River
Mount Baker-Snoqualmie
National Forest
1022 First Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Smith River
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

Smith River, North Fork
Siskiyou National Forest
P.O. Box 440
Grants Pass, OR 97526

Snake River
Hells Canyon
National Recreation Area
P.O. Box 907
Baker, OR 97814

Sprague River, North Fork
Fremont National Forest
524 North G Street
Lakeview, OR 97630

Squaw Creek
Deschutes National Forest
1645 U.S. 20 East
Bend, OR 97701

Sturgeon River
Ottawa National Forest
2100 East Cloverland Drive
Ironwood, MI 49938

Sturgeon River
Hiawatha National Forest
2727 North Lincoln Road
Escanaba, MI 49829

Sycan River
Fremont National Forest
524 North G Street
Lakeview, OR 97630

Winema National Forest
2819 Dahlia Street
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Trinity River
California Resources Agency
1416 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Bureau of Land Management
630 Sansome St.
San Francisco, CA 94111

Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA 94111

Unalakleet River
Bureau of Land Management
701 C Street
P.O. Box 13
Anchorage, AK 99513

Verde River
Prescott National Forest
P.O. Box 2549
Prescott, AZ 86302

Wenaha River
Umatilla National Forest
2517 SW Hailey Avenue
Pendleton, OR 97801

Whitefish River
Hiawatha National Forest
2727 North Lincoln Road
Escanaba, MI 49829

White River
Bureau of Land Management
825 NE Multnomah Street
P.O. Box 2965
Portland, OR 97208

Mount Hood National Forest
2955 NW Division Street
Gresham, OR 97030

White Salmon River
Gifford Pinchot
National Forest
500 West 12th Street
Vancouver, WA 98660

Wildcat Creek
White Mountain
National Forest
714 North Main Street
Laconia, NH 03247

Town of Jackson
P.O. Box 268
Jackson, NH 03846

Willamette River,
North Fork of Middle Fork
Willamette National Forest
P.O. Box 10607
Eugene, OR 97440

Wind River
Fish and Wildlife Service
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503

Wolf River
Menominee Indian Tribe
of Wisconsin
P.O. Box 397
Keshena, WI 54135

Yellow Dog River
Ottawa National Forest
2100 East Cloverland Drive
Ironwood, MI 49938

Noatak Wild River

Appalachian National Scenic Trail

The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended, calls for establishing trails in both urban and rural settings for persons of all ages, interests, skills, and physical abilities. The act promotes the enjoyment and appreciation of trails while encouraging greater public access. It establishes four classes of trails: national scenic trails, national historic trails, national recreation trails, and side and connecting trails.

National scenic trails are to be continuous, extended routes of outdoor recreation within protected corridors. The first two established under the National Trails System Act were the Appalachian and Pacific Crest trails. They wind through some of the Nation's most striking natural beauty. National historic trails recognize past routes of exploration, migration, and military action.

The term national recreation trail is given to an existing trail by the Federal Government, upon application, in recognition of its role as a component of the National Trails System. Today more than 800 of these trails have been designated throughout the country. They are located in every state, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico, totaling more than 9,000 miles in length. Most of them, 525, are on federal lands. Of the remainder, 151 are state trails, 85 are local, and 31 are on private lands, and 12 are managed by two or more entities.

Side and connecting trails provide additional access to and between components of the National Trails System. To date, two have been designated.

Since 1968, 35 long-distance trails have been studied for inclusion in the system, and 19 have been designated. The National Park Service administers 14 of them, the Forest Service administers four, and the Bureau of Land Management, one.

The National Park Service encourages all public and private agencies to develop, maintain, and protect trails. With the cooperation and support of a nationwide trails community, the vision of an interconnected, cross-country trail system will become a reality.

Appalachian
National Scenic Trail
NPS Project Office
c/o Harpers Ferry Center
P.O. Box 50
Harpers Ferry, WV
25425-0050

for public inquiries:
Appalachian Trail
Conference
P.O. Box 807
Harpers Ferry, WV
25425-0807

Approximately 2,000 miles of this scenic trail follow the Appalachian Mountains from Katahdin, Maine, through New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee, and North Carolina, to Springer Mountain, Georgia. The trail is one of the two initial components of the National Trails System. It is also a unit of the National Park System.
Established Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 2,144 miles.
Acreage—165,356.97 Federal: 105,781 Nonfederal: 59,575.97.

California
National Historic Trail
Rocky Mountain Region
National Park Service
12795 West Alameda Parkway
Lakewood, CO 80225

The California Trail is a system of overland routes, starting at five points along the Missouri River and ending at many locations in California and Oregon. Over these trails passed one of America's great mass migrations, seeking the promise of gold and a new life in California in the late 1840s and 1850s. Traces of their struggles and triumphs are still evident at many trail sites.
Established Aug. 3, 1992. Length: 5,600 miles.

Continental Divide
National Scenic Trail
Forest Service, Region 2
P.O. Box 25127
Denver, CO 80225

Running the length of the Rocky Mountains near the Continental Divide, this trail extends from Canada's Waterton Lake into Montana, along the Idaho border, and on to Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico, ending at the U.S.-Mexico border.
Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 3,200 miles.

Florida
National Scenic Trail
Forest Service
227 N. Bronough St.
Suite 4061
Tallahassee, FL 32301

The trail runs north from Big Cypress National Preserve and the Kissimee Prairie through various national and state forests to the gulf islands. More than 500 miles have been developed for public use.
Established March 28, 1983. Length: 1,300 miles.

Ice Age
National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
700 Rayovac Dr.
Suite 100
Madison, WI 53711

Winding over Wisconsin's glacial moraines, the trail links together six of the nine units of the Ice Age National Scientific Reserve. It traverses significant features of Wisconsin's glacial heritage. Approximately 475 miles are open to public use; additional miles are being developed.
Authorized Oct. 3, 1980. Length: 1,000 miles.

Iditarod
National Historic Trail
Bureau of Land Management
6881 Abbott Loop Rd.
Anchorage, AK 99507

One of Alaska's preeminent Gold Rush Trails, the Iditarod extends from Seward to Nome and is composed of a network of trails and side trails developed at the turn of the century.
Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 2,350 miles.

Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail
Western Region
National Park Service
600 Harrison Street,
Suite 600
San Francisco, CA 94107

This trail traces the path of a party of Spanish colonists, led by Col. Juan Bautista de Anza, who in 1776 sought to establish an overland route from Mexico to California.
Established Aug. 15, 1990. Length: 1,200 miles.

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail
National Park Service
700 Rayovac Dr.
Suite 100
Madison, WI 53711

The route of the 1804-06 Lewis and Clark Expedition extends from the Mississippi River in Illinois to the Pacific Ocean at the mouth of the Columbia River in Oregon. Water routes, hiking trails, and marked highways follow the explorers' outbound and return routes. Almost 500 public and private recreation and historic sites along the trail provide for public use and interpretation of the expedition.
Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 3,700 miles.

Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail
Rocky Mountain Region
National Park Service
12795 West Alameda Parkway
Lakewood, CO 80225

This trail follows the route over which Brigham Young led the Mormons from Nauvoo, Illinois, to the site of modern Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1847-48. An auto tour route has been marked approximating the trail.
Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 1,300 miles.

Natchez Trace National Scenic Trail
c/o Natchez Trace Parkway
R.R. 1, NT-143
Tupelo, MS 38801

Sections of this trail are found along Natchez Trace Parkway near Natchez and Jackson, Mississippi, and Nashville, Tennessee. The trail is a unit of the National Park System.
Established March 28, 1983. Length: 110 miles.
Acreage—10,995, all nonfederal

Nez Perce National Historic Trail
Forest Service, Region 1
P.O. Box 7669
Missoula, MT 59807

The Nez Perce Trail commemorates the flight of the "nontreaty" Nez Perce Indians under the leadership of Chief Joseph. It begins in northeastern Oregon, extends across Idaho to central Montana, bisecting Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming and ending near the Bear Paw Mountains.
Established Oct. 6, 1986. Length: 1,170 miles.

North Country National Scenic Trail
National Park Service
700 Rayovac Dr.
Suite 100
Madison, WI 53711

The trail connects seven northern tier states extending from Crown Point, New York, to Lake Sakakawea in North Dakota, where it connects with the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Approximately 1,000 miles are open to public use. Additional miles are being developed.
Established March 5, 1980. Length: 3,200 miles.

Oregon National Historic Trail
Pacific Northwest Region
National Park Service
909 First Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

Hundreds of thousands of pioneers followed this trail westward from Independence, Missouri, to Oregon City, Oregon, between 1841 and 1860.
Established Nov. 10, 1978. Length: 2,170 miles.

Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail
Southeast Region
National Park Service
75 Spring Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

This route follows the path of a band of Revolutionary War patriots who mustered in western Virginia and came across the mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina to Kings Mountain, South Carolina, where they defeated the British in 1780.
Established Sept. 8, 1980. Length: 300 miles.

Pacific Crest
National Scenic Trail
Forest Service, Region 6
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, OR 97208

Extending from the Mexican border northward along the Sierra and Cascade peaks of California, Oregon, and Washington, the trail reaches the Canadian border near Ross Lake, Washington. The trail is one of the two initial components of the National Trails System.
Established Oct. 2, 1968. Length: 2,638 miles.

Pony Express
National Historic Trail
Rocky Mountain Region
National Park Service
12795 West Alameda Parkway
Lakewood, CO 80225

For 18 months, 1860-61, mail riders on horseback traveled between St. Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, in just under 10 days, proving that a regular overground communications link to the Pacific coast was possible. Most of the 150 relay stations no longer exist.
Established Aug. 3, 1992. Length: 1,800 miles.

Potomac Heritage
National Scenic Trail
National Capital Region
National Park Service
1100 Ohio Drive SW
Washington, DC 20242

This trail connects the tidewater regions along the Potomac to the Laurel Highlands in Pennsylvania. Areas open to the public include the C&O Canal towpath and George Washington Parkway's Mount Vernon Trail. The trail is a unit of the National Park System.
Established March 28, 1983. Length: 700 miles.

Santa Fe
National Historic Trail
Southwest Region
National Park Service
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504

The route of the Santa Fe Trail extends from a point near Arrow Rock, Missouri, through Kansas, Oklahoma, and Colorado to Santa Fe, New Mexico. To date, 16 certified sites and segments are open for public use.
Established May 8, 1987. Length: 1,203 miles.

Trail of Tears
National Historic Trail
Southwest Region
National Park Service
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87504

The Trail of Tears commemorates two of the land and water routes used for the forced removal of more than 15,000 Cherokees from their ancestral lands in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama to the Indian Territories of Oklahoma and Arkansas. The journey lasted from June 1838 to March 1839.
Established Dec. 16, 1987. Length: 2,200 miles.

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